AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 26,776.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR.

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VOL. 14, NO. 25. KANSAS CITY, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1887.—POSTSCRIPT. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO RIVAL NEW ORLEANS.

THIS CITY TO BECOME A GREAT SUGAR MANUFACTURING POINT.

What Representative Business Men Think About the New Process of Making Sugar, Now in Operation at Fort Scott—A Stock Company to Be Organized.

Fort Scott will be visited by a number of members of the Kansas City Commercial club, to-morrow, who will investigate the new process of making sugar as adopted by a company at the above named city.

At a meeting of the Commercial club Saturday night Mr. W. S. Parkinson, of the Parkinson Sugar company, of Fort Scott, addressed the large number of gentlemen present. Mr. Parkinson is enthusiastic over the lately established method of extracting the juice from cane—so much so, in fact, that all present became interested, and a number of gentlemen suggested that a committee be formed at once to investigate the works at Fort Scott. This idea was adopted, and these gentlemen were named as the investigating committee: L. E. Irwin, H. W. Baker, Samuel Gregory, John Long, M. Munford, G. E. Dudley, E. W. Bannock, T. B. Bullene, H. P. Churchhill, J. I. Reynolds, J. K. Davidson, M. P. Rice, Witten McDonald, C. S. Wheeler, M. B. Clarke, J. D. Stowe, M. [illegible] Potts, G. Baldwell and Joseph Cahn. Two of this number will leave for Fort Scott to-morrow, to be followed by the remaining eleven Wednesday.

This morning Mr. L. E. Irwin stated most emphatically to a STAR representative that he would [illegible] Scott this week: "This idea is as practicable a one as has been advanced in the business circles of Kansas City for some time, and that it will go through I am convinced. There is no reason why the cane should not be raised in this section of the country as well as any other other, and it will be. The new system advocated by Mr. Parkinson does away with the ponderous mills and mammoth steam engines that sugar refineries could not dispense with, and the original as well as the running expenses is comparatively small.

"Kansas City will be the New Orleans of the southwest in time, and this industry will add greatly to its already many business attractions. A stock company will be organized at once. The committee that intends making the trip is composed of the gentlemen most deeply interested. It will require a large capital, but the revenue will be something immense, as at present the New Orleans district has a monopoly in the sugar business. The new process, besides cutting down the expense of making sugar, enables the manufacturers to obtain one hundred pounds of sugar from a ton of cane, while by the old method the yield is only forty pounds."

"I hope to be able to accompany the committee to Fort Scott and investigate the industry," said Mr. T. B. Bullene, "and if it is what it has been represented to us by Mr. Parkinson it will be a great thing. He thinks the process is no longer an experiment, but a great success that will revolutionize the sugar industry of this country, and place Kansas on an quality with Louisiana as a sugar producing state. The Commercial club will investigate the matter through its committee, and if it thinks the process a success an effort will be made to organize a company in Kansas City to control the entire industry. It is intended if we take hold of the matter, to locate factories in the prominent points throughout the new territory, with one large one and the headquarters of the company in Kansas City, and to push the product of the market and enter into active competition with Louisiana sugar."

AN APPLICATION FROM DENMARK.

A Resident of Copenhagen Wishes to Join the Kansas City Police Force.

When Chief Speers opened his mail box this morning he found a large envelope almost covered with foreign stamps and addressed to "The Chief Inspector of the Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S." It contained a letter and a photograph of a good looking young man. The letter was as follows:

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, Oct. 1, 1887.

To the Chief Inspector of the Kansas City Police Department:

SIR: I have the honor to request you to favor me by sending me form and particulars of application by which I may be able to enter the police force in Kansas City.

I am perfectly master of the english, german and scandinavian languages, am 6 feet two inches and forty-seven inches over the chest. I have in the last five years been established in business as a merchant in the city of Copenhagen, in Denma[illegible] for the reason of the bad times here; I [illegible] to imigrate with my wife I have family and children. I am 27 and my wife is 22 years of age. My intention is, by faithful duty, to gain the confidence and esteem of you, honored Sir, and the superiors in the police department. I have been a sergeant in the Danish army and am well trained in every respect; any references you may require will be forwarded if you so desire. I am hereby sending my photograf. Hoping that you may give me a favorable reply as soon as possible, I am, sir!

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

CARL HVALSAE.

The letter, which was written in a neat, round hand, was answered by the chief, who informed Mr. Hvalsae that to get on the Kansas City police force he would have to become a citizen of the United Sta[illegible]

THE COWBOYS FINISH.

Their Musical Efforts at the Exposition Ended—Notes of the Big Display.

The attendance at the Exposition yesterday was fair[illegible] good, and the same may be said of to-day. The Cowboy band finished its engagement last night, and the Third Regiment band of this city, gave the first of a series of concerts this afternoon, which will continue each day and evening until the 23d inst., when Gilmore's band will take its place.

The admission price was lowered to twenty-five cents yesterday as an experiment. At a meeting of the board of Exposition directors to be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon the subject will be discussed and settled whether or not the regular pr[illegible] admission Sundays shall be twenty-five [illegible] and also if Saturdays will be made ch[illegible] day at twenty-five cents for children [illegible]se accompanying them.

The art gallery is [illegible] and proves to be one of the greatest at[illegible] of the Exposition. A gentleman fro[illegible] who is an art connoisseur and who shipp[illegible] fine paintings from that city to the gal[illegible] said to a STAR reporter to-day that the art display of the Kansas City Exposition wa[illegible]ual to that of any Exposition in the country.

An iron railing is being placed to-day three feet and a half from the walls to protect the pictures.

Superintendent W. V. Herancourt has his desk near the memorial window at the east end.

THE KANSAS CITY FAIR.

President Webster's Remarks Concerning the Financial Situation—The Races To-day.

"We have not figured up our receipts and expenses yet," said President Webster, of the Kansas City Fair association this morning, "but it is my opinion that the association has not made any money this year. However, we do not care to advertise our misfortunes, and I will not give any figures."

The races were all completed Saturday afternoon, with the exception of the Wyandotte roadster race, which was called this afternoon. While no such time was made as that of Saturday, considerable interest was taken. The town across the Kaw was well represented in the grand stand.

The premiums have been awarded but have not all been paid. "We have trouble with the men who draw big money," said Secretary Towne to-day, "they all want their money at once, while it requires considerable hustling on our part to find the people who are only entitled to one or two dollars. Between the two classes we find it difficult to hurry matters, but I think we will have everything settled by to-morrow."

All Saints' Church Dedicated.

A large audience attended the dedicatory services at All Saints' church, on Tenth street near Broadway, yesterday morning. The church was handsomely decorated with flowers, and the music was of an excellent order. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of Ann Arbor, Mich. Rev. J. E. Roberts was installed as pastor in the evening. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. E. Powell, of Topeka.

A Missing Kansas Boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lensing, of Palmer, Kas., are looking for their 12-year-old boy, Charlie. On Saturday they arrived in this city with the boy and not being able to secure accommodations determined to sleep in one of the waiting rooms of the Union depot. The boy was allowed to wander and has not since been seen. He had $50 in his possession and his parents suspect foul play.

CITY NEWS CONDENSED.

John F. Lynch, a conductor, was arrested [illegible]d taken to the St. Louis avenue station this [illegible]rning.

[illegible]e concert at Woodland hall, last evening, [illegible] the Presbyterian Sunday school, was a [illegible]ing success.

[illegible]nk Roberts, a bill poster employed to [illegible]liseum placards, was arrested this morn[illegible] invading Kansas City, Kas., without a [illegible]

[illegible]or Dickson's mad stone was applied [illegible]day to two victims of a mad dog, William [illegible]ll and George Baker, of Kinsley, Kas., [illegible]neficial results.

[illegible] 8:30 passenger train on the Chicago [illegible] struck a horse and hansom cab at the [illegible] station last night. The [illegible] and the animal's hind legs [illegible]

[illegible]oy of 10 years, was ar[illegible] a charge of theft. It is [illegible]d the house of Andrew [illegible] street, and, while playing [illegible] a silver dollar

WERE THE CROWDS PROFITABLE?

Various Views Upon the Commercial Value of Last Week's Visitors.

Real estate was a dead letter last week. No effort was made to effect sales. The deposits at the banks Saturday show the dry goods men, clothiers and grocerymen to have beaten the record by doubling their receipts and in some cases they were two and a half times as much as for the corresponding week last year. The clearing house reports do not show the week to have been a good one financially, but every storekeeper called on laughs at the idea that a crowd of people, such as was attracted here last week, does no good.

The dry goods stores did best in fabrics and garments that cannot be had as easily, or in the same variety, in small towns, as cloaks, fine dress goods and millinery. One millinery merchant said: "The business was double what we expected. The greater number of the customers were strangers. Wednesday we nearly had to stop taking orders for millinery. A great number of people had checks or certificates of deposit. Of course, with judgment one can usually tell whether the check and the individual are what is claimed. One does not get left often. One woman had bought a cloak and said she would buy a silk dress if she could have a check cashed. I saw it was all right and cashed it. She bought a faille francaise at $2.50 a yard and other goods almost to the amount of the entire check. I think last week was a big benefit to the town."

A furniture dealer says that it was a very good week for peanuts and lemonde but it was not the season for anybody to buy a bill of furniture. Friends of visitors were kept busy entertaining them, otherwise they would have been buying goods.

Book and stationery houses did not benefit much. One bookseller said: "We do not expect country customers to buy goods from us at this time of year. Saturday was a good day for trade but we had an unsatisfactory week's business."

John Taylor said: "We gambled on the parades and Exposition. We expected results from them and we won. The Exposition is doing good." Hatters did a good business all last week, jewelers say it made very little difference. A few of them sold a great many things they would not have sold but their regular trade did not turn up. They are not afraid of losing it, however. J. N. Smith said: "I never saw jewelry sold on a circus day, a Fourth of July or at any other time of excitement. The Exposition will go along smoothly, though, without taking anyone away from his business and I believe it will do good." Drug stores sold cigars and soda water and toilet articles, but they do not report any enormous traffic. They are well pleased with their returns from the parades.

The boot and shoe men sold quantities of men's gaiters and ladies' slippers for the Priests of Paris ball. A great many pretty dresses were made to order for this occasion and fans and evening snades in gloves were disposed of freely. A large number of dress suits were bought, or made to measure and in not a few cases hired.

Bullene's chronicled only one dull day during the week and that was Cleveland day. Hardware men report the week as dull giving as the reason that tradesmen were off to see the parades and President and therefore material was not required.

Hotels eclipsed themselves. There was hardly a hotel in the city that did not have a long list of names registered in advance waiting for rooms. Never in Kansas City was the capacity of hotels and boarding houses put to so severe a test. They worked hard and well and they had their reward. Very few complaints of extortionate charges have been heard. Thursday, while the throng was most dense, a Kansas City resident dropped into a common restaurant beside the place where he did business. He studied convenience more than anything else. He had a very tough steak and some coffee and bread and he paid 50 cents. The day before it was 15 cents.

Several banks received large deposits from eastern parties for investment. In one bank, Washington, D. C., Ohio & Chicago were represented, eight or ten persons having deposited from three to ten thousand dollars each.

THE SALES OF REALTY.

They Start Off Well To-day and Promise to Increase This Week.

The real estate market showed signs this morning of increased activity this week.

Osborne & Powell sold two lots in Adams & King's addition to Argentine to Albert Franc, for $800.

M. R. Craig sold to Mrs. Sarah Allen a house and lot on Locust street in Dundee Place for $7,800.

Among the large deals which are now under way is a $60,000 sale of Grand avenue property to Chicago capitalists.

The following were the offers at the Real Estate and Stock exchange this morning: 53x131 feet at the northeast corner of Springfield and Lydia avenues, $55 a foot; 106x138 feet at the northeast corner of Park avenue and Twenty-sixth street, $65 a foot; 50x130 feet on Holmes and Lawnmeadow streets, $55 a foot; 165x128 feet on Prospect avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, $50 a foot; 50x137 feet on Holmes street, with house, $3,000; 30x148 feet, with house, on Alma street, $4,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

The number and amount of transfers filed thus far this week are as follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Monday to noon	16	$86,655

Among the transfers filed to-day were the following:

Richard Saunders to the Suffolk Investment company, lots 8 and 9, block 5, Beacon Hill, $15,000.

Richard Saunders to Suffolk Investment company, lot 7, block 1, Reed's addition, $17,500.

J. A. Snell to John G. Weingan, lots 3 and 4, J. S. Chick's addition, $12,500.

Building Permits.

The following permits have been issued by the superintendent of buildings since the last report in THE STAR:

To M. H. Hageman for a frame residence at 1811 Holly street, to cost $1,200.

To F. Duverney for two frame residence at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Vine streets, to cost $1,000.

Miscellaneous permits amounting to $300.

Bank Cle[illegible]

The following are th[illegible]ported by the Kansas City [illegible] house to-day as compared with those of the same day of last year:

	1887.	1886.	Inc.	Pr.ct.
Monday	$1,297,839	$1,108,560	$189,279	17.0

UNITED STATES COURTS CONVENED.

Judge Krekel's Charge to the Grand Jury—To-day's Work.

The United States district and circuit courts were in session to-day. Owing to the absence of Judge Brewer, Judge Krekel presided over both sections.

The principal business of the courts was the swearing of the grand and petit juries. Judge Krekel, in his charge to the grand jury, said: "There are many things which will come to the attention of the jury which should be given the greatest attention. I refer to those people who under no title or right take possession of lands which belong to the government and others. These people are known as Bald-Knobbers. I will also call your attention to the practice which is becoming prevalent now of sending obscene matter through the mails. The United States postal system was never intended for this purpose, and you should [illegible]e the slightest hesitation in finding true bi[illegible] against every one who is guilty of this charge. There is another thing in regard to the postal system—the unlawful interference with the distribution of the mails. During the recent strikes mail coaches have been stopped, and in some cases the mails have been delayed and destroyed. These miscreants guilty of such acts strike at every citizen of this country and should be summarily dealt with." Judge Krekel then dwelt upon the violation of the internal revenue license and other crimes against the government, and explained to the jury the manner in which it should proceed against the offenders. In conclusion, Judge Krekel said: "We are all of us members of one great family for the preservation of peace and order, for which we make certain statutes. Anyone who violates these statutes strikes at the harmony of our system, and you should allow no feelings of pity or prejudice to prevent the punishing of all the offenders against them."

Judge Krekel refused to excuse a number of jurors on the grounds of sickness, adding: "It is a well-known fact that a doctor's certificate can be obtained for the asking, and unless it is sworn to under oath I will not accept it."

Thomas K. Davis pleaded guilty to cutting two oak trees on government land, and was fined $6.50. A number of violators of internal revenue laws pleaded guilty and were fined from $5 to $10.

A Kansas City Yachting Party.

A yachting party, quite an unusual thing in Kansas City, proceeded Saturday evening at 6:15 o'clock on the Kansas City & Council Bluffs train to Bean lake. The lake is situated thirty-nine miles above Leavenworth on the Missouri river. The party consisted of George T. Nivison, John W. Leighton, W. S. Seymour, [illegible] Brackin, of the Bank of Commerce, A. E. Thomas, city comptroller, and Theodore Egersdorf. A party of Leavenworth bankers were joined at the lake, where the yacht of Mr. Nivison is moored. Yachting fishing from rowboats and hunting were on the programme. Comptroller Thomas is a dead shot and was well supplied with ammunition, but he did not find anything to shoot at. Messrs. Leighton & Seymour are able skippers and what Bracken does not know about reefing the bobstay in a gale of wind is not worth knowing. Owing to the mild weather their skill was not called into requisition. The party went provided with well filled hampers and returned to the city late last evening, havi[illegible]pital sport.

[illegible]SONAL MEN[illegible]N.

[illegible] Mrs. Charles F[illegible]etler will sail from France on the [illegible] the next Sunday.

S. F. a[illegible] T. A. S[illegible] are in St. Louis.

Messrs. [illegible] Hosmer, of the Booth-Barrett co[illegible] are in the city.

Mr. an[illegible]rs. A. B. French, accompanied by Mr. Fre[illegible]'s father and mother, of Kingsville, Mo., [illegible] on the Union Pacific railro[illegible] morning f[illegible] California. They will spe[illegible] winter.

CABLE TO INDEPENDENCE.

THE FRANCHISE FOR A NEW LINE SECURED TO-DAY.

The Centropolis Valley Railroad Company Empowered to Build and Operate a Cable Line From the Porter Road to Independence—The Franchise.

On the application of L. R. Moore and others, filed this morning, the county court granted a franchise to the Centropolis Valley Railroad company empowering it to construct a cable road on Fifteenth street from the terminus of the Fifteenth street cable road to Independence.

The order granting the franchise is as follows: "On the application of L. R. Moore, S. P. Twiss, J. W. Mercer, D. E. Saighman, Walton Holmes, O. H. Queal, M. W. Anderson, W. A. M. Vaughn and Morrison Munford, the right to build, construct and operate a double track street railroad for the carriage of passengers, the cars of which to be propelled by steam and endless cable on what is known as Fifteenth street, on Blue avenue from the present terminus of the Grand avenue cable company's railroad, now operated on said Blue avenue, to the Blue river and from Blue river to the city of Independence is granted said grantees or their assignees or successors to commence work for the construction of said road by the first of May, 1888, and prosecute the same to be completed and reasonably in operation to the west banks of the Blue river within two years from the time of the grant of this right, the balance of the said road to be constructed to the city of Independence to be in operation within four years from the date of this grant; each of the said section be independent of each other; said grantees to keep the grade of said avenue in good repair at all times; [illegible] grantees to macadamize in a good and substantial manner twelve and a half feet on each side of the track; said grantees to charge a fare of five cents for each passenger carried on the first section, and ten cents for each passenger carried in its cars over both sections; said grantees to grade the road full width of 100 feet and to pave the same between the tracks; said grantees to give good bond and security that work will be commenced on May 1, 1888, in the sum of $10,000. It is understood that the grantees are not to run steam engines on said track."

THE WARDER GRAND.

Mr. Hamilton Will Wager Any Amount That Booth and Barrett Play There.

Many reports have been current during the past week to the effect that the Warder Grand opera house would not be finished on Monday evening, October 24, as announced. This idea has originated with people who have visited the incompleted structure at Ninth and Holmes streets.

It has been almost impossible to discern any advancement in the interior work until to-day. This morning the scaffoling on the first floor, covering the dress circle, was removed, and the work of plastering began. The managers now say that the only part of the building that will have an unfinished look about it on the opening night is the plastering. The frescoing will not be completed, as the short space of time given will not allow the work to go on. To-mmorrow the scaffolding in the remainder of the house will be removed. The dome cannot be placed, on account of the absence of the frescoing, but two large iron loops have been prepared, which will be used in holding a painted canvas covering for the roof in place. As the canvas will be far above the heads of the audience it will have the appearance of a frescoed ceiling, and will serve the purpose temporarily. No other artificial covering will be used about the house. The management has every groove and trap in readiness to place Thursday. The flats, drops and even the curtain are within convenient distance of the house. The managers said this morning that the house would not only be ready for the Booth-Barrett performance Monday evening, but that the person who stepped into the house on Thursday evening next would declare it completed.

Manager Fred Hamilton was so engaged at the many rumors that have been circulated regarding the house that he said to-day: "You may announce in THE STAR to-night that I will individually wager any one from $5 to $20,000 that the house will be finished Monday night. I will put up the amount on sight, so you see I am pretty confident and have reason to feel so." The reporter suggested that there was a possibility of accident, and asked:

"In such a case what would be done with Messrs. Booth and Barrett?"

"They would do as they pleased the entire week. Our contract with them says that they are to play at the Warder Grand and no place else, and if the house, through some unforeseen accident, should be unfit for occupancy, we will be obliged to pay the tragedians $18,000 in cold cash without getting any benefit from their visit. Neither Booth nor Barrett would play in any place except a theatre, and there is none that we would rent. As far as their playing at the Board of Trade building or the Priests of Pallas ball room is concerned, there is not the least truth in it. The idea is absurd."

Monday and Saturday evenings the combination will present "Julius Caesar," with Booth as *Brutus* and Barrett as *Cassius*; Tuesday evening "Othello" will be given with Booth as *Iago*, Barrett as *Othello*; Wednesday evening and Saturday matinee, "Hamlet," Booth as *Hamlet*, Barrett as *Laertes*; Thursday evening, "Macbeth," Booth as *Macbeth*, Barrett as *Macduff*. Friday evening "Othello" will be repeated with Booth as *Othello* and Barret as *Iago*.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Enthusiastic Gatherings at the Meetings of the Foreign Missionary Society.

The services at the Grand Avenue M. E. church yesterday related to the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society and were of the greatest possible interest. In the morning Mrs. Nind, of Minneapolis, spoke from the text: "Therefore be ye steadfast and immovable; always abounding in the work of the Lord; for inasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain." The discourse was eloquently earnest, and the fervent appeal made on behalf of the work with which the speaker has been for so many years identified made a profound impression. In the afternoon and evening Miss Cushman, who has been engaged in missionary work in China for the past five years, gave an interesting description of her experiences in that country, and set forth the claims of her mission in a persuasive and convincing manner. At the conclusion of her address enough money was raised to secure six scholarships in the school at Pekin, in which she has been teaching.

This morning's session was occupied by receiving reports from conference secretaries, branch organizers and committees. The afternoon was spent in Bible reading, music and remarks by Miss Isabelle Thoburn, missionary from India.

The session to-night will be unusually interesting, as Miss Thoburn will deliver an address, and the quartette will render some choice selections. Rev. W. H. Reese will also speak.

A Test Case.

The case of James H. Spooner against the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad company was on trial in the circuit court to-day before Judge Slover. Two years ago James H. Spooner, a commercial traveler, lost his baggage on the Hannibal road after properly checking it. He brought suit for $3,240 damages for his loss. He lost his case on the first trial and on appeal it was determined that Spooner was entitled to the value of his wearing apparel contained in the luggage, but not the value of his samples and other articles. The case was given to the jury this afternoon, which returned a verdict for the defendant.

Billingsly Asks For a New Trial.

J. W. Billingsly, who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for shooting Samuel Clark, filed a motion for a new trial in the criminal court this morning on the ground that one of the jurors, Thomas Dolan, who tried the cause, was a witness to the transaction and a participant in his arrest and had talked with the state witness during the trial.

Caught in the Act.

Frank Weaver was caught in the act of burglarizing the residence of Mr. P. Montgomery, 1026 Washington street, about 3 o'clock this morning. Officer Fleming saw him throw a bundle of clothing out a window. He then retreated from the window and when he reappeared the officer nabbed him. He produced a large butcher knife but was quickly disarmed and locked up on a charge of burglary.

Negroes and Mexicans Fight.

GALVESTON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Riverside says: About 100 negroes and Mexicans became engaged in a fight last evening, during which revolvers, knives, sticks and stones were freely used. Three negroes were seriously stabbed. One Mexican was killed and two fatally wounded. A number of the participants on both sides were under the influence of liquor.

The Docket Was Light.

The police court docket this morning contained fewer names than is usual on Monday morning. Twenty-seven cases were tried, and four of the defendants discharged. The fines imposed amounted to $130. Eighteen unfortunates were fined for intoxication. Mr. Van-Belzer was fined $25 for keeping his saloon open on Sunday.

A Very Narrow Escape.

This morning Fred Miner, an employe of the Santa Fe railroad company, attempted to jump on the pilot of a moving locomotive. His foot caught in the bars of the pilot, and he was dragged about one hundred yards on his back. His clothing was torn off, and he received a number of flesh wounds. He was finally rescued from his perilous position.

The Pay Cars Arrived To-Day.

The employes of the different railroads running into this city are jubilant this morning over the arrival of the pay cars. Over $150,000 will be disbursed this week.

SHOT AT THE CHURCH DOOR.

Banker Rawson of Chicago Fatally Wounded by His Stepson.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—Amid a throng of people at the door of the Third Presbyterian church, one of the most fashionable congregations in Chicago, at the close of the services yesterday morning, a grayhaired millionaire bank president was remorselessly shot down by his stepson, to avenge or shield the wife of the banker shot and mother of the assailant, charged with continued forgetfulness of her marriage vows. The banker was Stephen W. Rawson, president of the Union Trust company of Chicago, and the stepson William Lee, aged 17.

Young Lee had been seen for half an hour previous pacing the stone sidewalk on Ashland avenue near Madison, fronting the Third Presbyterian church. This is the church of which Dr. Withrow, recently from Boston, is pastor, and which became widely known as the charge of Dr. Kittredge, now located in New York. Of this church Banker Rawson had long been a leading light, and was still an honored member, notwithstanding that he had been charged by his wife with perjury and other offenses enough to make him, if true, a veritable whited sepulcher. He on the other hand alleged that she, although prominent in society and a beautiful women in appearance, was really a disreputable, blasphemous, devilish tempered adventuress, who coveted only his money. For a year or more the two had been fighting each other in the divorce courts, and within a week the banker had filed against her additional charges of adultery.

Rawson was about to step to his carriage, when, breaking the sweet majestic tones of the great organ, came the sharp crack of a revolver followed by a deep groan.

With the stifled cry, "I'm killed," the aged millionaire fell prostrate on the stone flags, upturning his agonized white face at the cold, set countenance of his step-son. Not till the last of the five chambers had been emptied into the old man's body did Lee seem to breathe.

When the dying banker reached his home six physicians had been called. They probed for the bullets and found that all had lodged in the legs or arms save one, that entered near the small of the back, and nearly as could be judged had plunged through his abdomen. If his life was saved it would be little short of a miracle.

At the police station young Lee asked a reporter to carry Mrs. Rawson, his mother, the news. She occupies apartments at the Continental hotel. The reporter sent up word that he had extremely important business and was presented without delay to a plump, dark complexioned, handsome woman in the prime of life, the most noticeable feature of whom was a pair of snapping black eyes.

"Well what business have you?" said the woman.

"Your son is arrested. He had some trouble with Mr. Rawson."

"He shot him—but it is not serious," quickly added the reporter as Mrs. Rawson closed her eyes and trembled with excitement.

The last portion of the sentence caused Mrs. Rawson's eyelids to raise, and she brought her head up with a jerk as she exclaimed: "Oh, don't be alarmed. I am all right. Go on and tell me all. Is he dead?"

"No, but he is probably fatally injured. He cannot recover from his wounds."

"I would like to ask you what you have to say about it?" the young man finally asked. "What do you think it was done for?"

In an instant Mrs. Rawson was transformed. Her black eyes flashed the fire of deadly hatred and she seemed to quiver from head to foot. "What do I think of it?" she cried. "I am glad of it. He deserved it." She stopped just long enough to catch her breath. "What was it done for? Because Rawson has made me out on the streets to be a public prostitute. I'll stand by the boy," she cried, raising her arm with a dramatic gesture. "He did more than any boy would do. He is the son of his mother."

Then the woman began to pace to and fro over the heavily carpeted floor. "I intended to do it myself," she exclaimed, suddenly stopping in the middle of the room

"Did your son know of your intention?"

The woman turned a wicked look on her questioner and said sharply: "I do not know. He might have known it. He surely knew he deserved it." Then she grew hungry for more details of the bloody deed. She inquired where he was shot and some of the circumstances. "I am glad of it," she exclaimed. "In front of the church—it was just the place. The old hypocrite, in front of the church, pah!"

Again she asked about the details. "Did all the shots hit him?" she exclaimed, with a look of tigerish expression.

"Yes, I believe they did."

"I'm glad of it. He deserves all he got."

At this juncture Mrs. Rawson's lawyer arrived and the reporter was promptly excluded.

When pressed for his motive Lee burst out, "He tried to prove my mother an adulteress and an adventuress. Now he wanted to make out my sister a bastard, and that's all I will say."

The career of the young man's mother is in many respects remarkable. She has been married several times, was divorced once, and, as a department clerk in the government service at Washington, is understood to have been concerned in some decidedly sensational incidents. It was as the possessor of considerable real estate in Chicago that she first became acquainted with Rawson. Their marriage soon followed. That was about five or six years ago.

Rawson is 67 years old, and, his wife claims, physically a wreck. Whatever the cause of their disputes, the matter finally went to the courts. On September 29, 1886, Mrs. Rawson's long threatened bill for legal separation from her husband was filed. The allegations were cruelty and refusal of her husband to support her, closing with a recital of how he had installed detectives in their home to close it up when Mrs. Rawson should leave it, Rawson having in the meantime left the house and taken up his abode with a friend.

In his answer to the bill Rawson averred that his married life had been a terrible and continual drama of domestic calamity and wretchedness, the sole cause of which was his wife's phenomenally awful, devilish and wicked temper, and habits of profanity and blasphemy which were not revealed to him until after his marriage.

Going into her history Rawson declared that his wife had made false representations to him to get him to marry her when she represented that she was the widow of Charles G. Lee, who left her comfortably off, and the mother of two children. He further testified that his wife was married in New Orleans on April 3, 1866, to John G. Slaymaker, who, at the time the bill was filed, was lying in Arkadelphia, Ark., and the divorce obtained from Slaymaker a few years later was illegal, consequently the marriage with the defendant should be declared void.

The Knight of Labor as a Politician.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17.—That was a good sized feline—or rather a couple of them—that were let out of the bag in the general assembly of the Knights of Labor Saturday evening, when Brother Barry, of Michigan, charged Brother Isaacs, of New Jersey, with having gone up into Maine with a fund of $10,000 for the purpose of defeating the re-election of Congressman Reed, and Brother Hayes, in admitting the soft impeachment, coupled with it the information that Morrison's defeat in his Illinois district was due to the success of the carefully laid plans of Brother T. B. McGuire. There is not a word relating to these matters in the reports of the general master workman, the general secretary and treasurer or the general executive board, nor is there $1 in the financial statement that is credited to political expenses.

For all that, however, it is said that the general executive board took a decidedly active interest in some of the congressional re-elections of last fall, and that a verbal report upon the subject will be made in an executive session before the final adjournment of the convention. This report will show that "the enemies of organized labor," against whom it was decided to bring to bear the entire machinery of the order, were Messrs. Randall, Carlisle, Morrison and Reed.

"The fight upon Randall was called off almost before it was started, as a result of circumstances which I cannot explain and which probably will never be made public," said a member of the general executive board to-day, "but of the others we defeated one, while Carlisle is in a bad box."

The third week of the convention of the Knights of Labor general assembly opened this morning with the end still out of sight. The session, this forenoon, was devoted to the old subject of reorganizing the general executive board and the debate was red hot as usual. Bailey, the "anti" member of the general executive, board did most of the talking and was vehement in his remarks. Bailey and Barry, against whom the fight is being made, evidently determined to stand or fall by their own strength or weakness, and are using every means in their power to prevent their overthrow by the administration.

The Kansas City Cable Company Sued.

J. D. Boyer, who was one of the men injured by a cable car of the Kansas City cable company on the night of the President's arrival, brought suit in the circuit court, this afternoon, for $20,000 damages. Boyer alleges that the company was negligent in allowing a car to remain in a dense crowd near the intersection of Broadway and Ninth streets, with the cable rope running through the grip, which rope the company knew to be old and worthless. Boyer further alleges that the injuries he sustained were caused by the car being thrust forward by a broken strand of the cable. He claims further that his left arm was broken and crushed, and his head cut and bruised.

Last Night at the Press Club.

The orchestra of "Her Atonement" company failed to reach Kansas City last evening, and the music at the Press Club gathering was furnished by the musicians of the Ninth Street theatre. A number of selections were rendered in a masterly style. The members of the club are under great obligations to Manager Thomas, who not only induced the orchestra to fill the gap, but conducted several of the most difficult pieces on the programme. He was ably seconded by Mr. Judah, who presided at the piano. In all respects the affair was a decided success.

Licensed to Wed.

James Hagerty, 30, and Mr. J. A. Henderson, 37.

Mora Southill, 26, and Lillie M. Ford, 22.

William B. Claggitt, 24, and Ella A. Bainsbridge, 23.

The Case of Clarkin.

The entire morning was taken up in the criminal court to-day in the arguments and final address to the jury in the case of Henry Clarkin. The case will be given to the jury this afternoon.

TENNESSEE'S GREETING.

THE PRESIDENT WELCOMED BY TREMENDOUS CROWDS AT NASHVILLE.

His Speech is Unheard Amid the Din—A Visit to the Widow of President Polk—"Uncle Bob" Harding Furnishes Novel Entertainment.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 17.—Nashville has the appearance of a city in the throes of an exciting national convention. Middle Tennessee claims the President for its own for a brief half day and has sent its representatives in hundreds from all quarters to do the honors of entertainment. The streets of the city are crowded as they never were before since the days of "Pap" Thomas's occupancy and are decorated from cellar to crest, in the richest conceivable manner. It is not strange that some enthusiast should have imagined a confederate flag among the decorations, for no possible combination of national colors seems be missing. Yet a search by responsible authorities has failed to bring to light anything to which the most devoted loyalist could object. Mammoth pictures in every grade of artistic excellence span the thoroughfares or cover the fronts of prominent buildings and banners nominating the guest of the day for a second term are as thick as blackberries.

The President and all his party at Belle Meade were early astir this morning, and after a leisure breakfast made their way to the picturesque little railroad station upon the place and were in waiting with General Jackson, their host, who wore the badge, and regalia of the grand marshal of the day, when the special train backed up from Nashville. Mrs. Vilas, the reported invalid of yesterday, came aboard smiling pleasantly and, with all the others, declared herself as well as usual. A short run of fifteen or twenty minutes brought the train to the fair grounds in the outskirts of the city, where the passengers alighted. The governor and his guard mounted and brilliantly uniformed, and a corps of marshals were in attendance. The guests were placed in carriages, driven within the fair grounds enclosure and to the club house of the association where the members of the committees and others connected with the reception ceremonials were presented to the President. At a quarter to nine the procession was formed and the march to the city began. The route lay through the fine grounds of the Vanderbilt University. The pupils of the institution were drawn up in front of the university building and as the presidential carriage came up they received him with cheers, in acknowledgement of which he raised his hat and bowed.

Chancellor Garland addressed the President, expressing the pleasure it gave to all connected with the institution to welcome him. The students waved their hats and cheered again and the march was resumed. As it proceeded the several divisions of the procession, consisting of military and civic organizations, benevolent orders, state, county and municipal authorities and the city schools were passed in review and fell into their places behind. The principal streets of the city were traversed, the populace of all grades and conditions being out upon the sidewalks. When the Maxwell house was reached Mrs. Cleveland and her escort alighted and entered the hotel, in whose spacious and beautifully adorned parlors she held a reception for the ladies of Nashville. The President and the procession made their way to the capitol where the welcoming formalities took place. A stand had been erected for the purpose, but a sprinkling of rain with the promise of a shower, led, at the last moment, to a change in the programme.

The President was first escorted to the governor's room, and thence, after some introductions, back to the rotunda. From this point he went to the south front, where, upon the spacious stone-pillar portico, Governor Taylor received him in the name of the state and people.

A considerable crowd of people made its way into the capitol, misled by a change of programme, and these in their efforts to get within hearing distance made it difficult for marshals to keep those in front of them from being pushed upon the President. The great mass remaining in front was unaware that any formalities were in progress and kept up its din and cheering almost incessantly. The result, of course, was that no one who were not within five or six feet of the speakers heard a syllable of the speeches.

Governor Taylor's speech was a brief but eloquent expression of the hospitalities of this section, and that of Hon. A. S. Colyar, editor of the Nashville *American*, embodied an eloquent tribute to the character of the President.

To both the President replied as follows:

"I regret that my stay to-day at the capital of Tennessee must be necessarily so brief as to curtail the coveted opportunity to see more at leisure this handsome city and its hospitable people. Nasville's beautiful location, the fertility of its surrounding country and the wealth of the mineral resources in its immediate neighborhood give every promise of its material growth and greatness. The variety and perfection of the agricultural products of your region, your extensive business and your superior horses and live stock of every description demonstrate that your advantages have not been neglected, while your mineral riches, which are not yet fully developed, are sure additional prosperity in the future.

"I do not propose to dwell on the details of your present commanding position among the cities of the South, only maintaining that the activity and enterprise of your people has placed Nashville among the largest centers of trade and merchandise south of the Ohio river and in some departments near the head of all the cities in the land.

"It happened that early in your municipal life your citizens saw and appreciated the advantages of education, refinement and culture, and thus as the city grew they became entwined in its growth and spread abroad their branches until this is deservedly known as the Athens of the South. The number of your colleges and universities and the institutions of learning of every kind located in the midst of your activities where all, whether white or black, may fit themselves for usefulness and the best citizenship, make secure your possession of the title you have earned.

"It is not an unimportant fact that your city is headquarters, so to speak, of the Southern Methodist church, the home of two of its bishops, and the place of the publication and distribution of its literature. Nashville and her vicinity has furnished two successful candidates for the presidency. To the grave of Andrew Jackson millions of your countrymen turn with reverent enthusiasm and you are fortunate in numbering among your residents the loved and honored widow of our eleventh President. You have also furnished from your neighborhood, I think, five members of the presidential cabinet, nine United States senators two speakers of the house of representatives and one justice of the United States supreme court. With such a history and with such examples the state of Tennessee and its capitol have been brought into intimate relations with the operation of the federal government and may well claim a large share in its glory and beneficent results. The influence of the sentiment engendered by the these relations and traditions quickly won back the citizens of the state and city to their old love for the Union after a sad interruption, and restored them to the brotherhood in which they had found a noble and honorable career. In the years to come I am sure nothing but continued and increasing growth and development await the people of Tennessee, constantly adding to the splendor and importance of the capital city."

Upon the conclusion of the address the President was reconducted to the rotunda of the capitol where he received the public. Strong military lines were placed from the entrance to the exit between which the people passed rapidly and with good order throughout.

THE PRESIDENT GETS LEFT.

He and His Party Are Detained and the Special Departs Without Them.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—At McKenzie, Tenn., the President, Mrs. Cleveland and the postmaster general actually got left, the special train starting gaily off for Nashville without them. The place is the crossing of two lines of railroad at right angles, and the proposed route of the excursionists deflected from northeast to southeast. When the train came to a stop the mayor boarded the President's car and informed him that a platform had been erected close by the train and that 5,000 people were waiting to see and hear him.

"I will not talk," said the President, "but since you have made such preparations, we will go out and shake hands with as many as possible. Have them pass quickly, for we haven't but a minute to stop."

Thereupon the President, Mrs. Cleveland and the postmaster-general alighted, the crowd cheered, and the artillery began its pounding. The railroad people started the train ahead to run it across the "Y," and upon the other line. Engines were changed, and a general manager's car—the second instance since leaving Washington—was sandwiched between the engine and the vestibule train with the general manager aboard. The train came upon the side of the station opposite that at which the travelers had alighted and pulled slowly past, started out on its way to Nashville. As it gathered headway General Agent Baldwin, of the Pullman company, discovered the absence of the President and had the train return.

The President came aboard laughing, but remarked with a great deal of emphasis that he would not consent to leave the train except at the places indicated in the programme of arrangements.

At 9:15 the train reached Belle Meade, six miles from Nashville, where ex-Senator (now judge) Jackson and his brother, General W. H. Jackson, entered the President's car and welcomed the party. The President, Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont entered the carriage of General Jackson to become his guests until Monday morning, while the postmaster general and Mrs. Vilas, Dr. Bryant and Mr. Bissell accompanied the ex-senator.

A SUNDAY IN THE SOUTH.

The President Meets a Noted Local Character and the Widow of President Polk.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 17.—The President yesterday made the personal acquaintance of Uncle Bob Harding, the noted colored major domo of the Belle Meade stock farm, and one of the chief authorities on blooded stock in the world. It was intended that the day should be, for the President, one of restful quiet—and so it was; but the temptation to a stroll over the park-like sward and among the lordly oaks of the great breeding farm was irresistible. There were no crowds, none but the family and servants about, in fact, and the weather was perfect. So the President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by their host, General Jackson, sauntered out, and of course Uncle Bob was in the way.

It was a great day for the old man. "I met him very courteously," (meaning curiously) said he to one of the President's party later in the day. "Just think, O Lordy, that I should live 63 years and then see the president."

"Why Bob, is he the first president you ever met?"

"O no. I seed General Jackson, and Mr. Polk, but he is the fust one I ever got in my hand."

"And how did you like Mrs. Cleveland, Bob?"

"O, she do beat 'em all, and she certainly do know a good hoss."

Passing the stables the President and Mrs. Cleveland and General Jackson sauntered out into the deer park—400 acres of bluegrass shaded by spreading oaks and ash—and suddenly, as they stood upon a knoll taking in the enchanting beauty of the scene, a drove of more than 200 deers came bounding past—splendid large fellows, scampering as if for life, and hardly touching the ground. This again was Uncle Bob's work. As soon as the visitors entered the park he had the deers corralled in a corner and then drove them past in review.

In the afternoon the President, Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont were driven over to Judge Jackson's residence, about a mile from Belle Meade, where they joined the Postmaster General and Mrs. Vilas and Messrs. Bissell and Bryant at dinner, and subsequently the President and Mrs. Cleveland, escorted by General Jackson, drove into Nashville to pay their respects to Mrs. Polk.

Governor Taylor made the presentation of the President to Mrs. Polk. The latter extended her hand and said: "Mr. President, I am indeed delighted to meet you."

"And I to meet you, Mrs. Polk," replied the President. "I have looked forward to this visit with a most pleasant anticipation."

One of those present was an old Irishman, a gentleman of wealth and culture, who was introduced by Governor Porter. Mrs. Cleveland expressed her delight at making the acquaintance of a friend of Governor Porter. The old gentleman's eyes twinkled as he looked at her a moment. "Madame," said he, "there is but one remark I wish to make. You are purtier than your pictures."

Somebody, exactly who, it is impossible to learn, started a story this evening that a rebel flag was floating in the breeze at one of the principal corners in the city. Investigation was immediately made by representatives of both the local and outside press, but no foundation for the story could be gathered. The tale was sent over the telephone from some point in the city to Belle Meade. That nothing of the sort occurred is firmly believed.

A Royal Welcome Waiting at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 17.—When President and Mrs. Cleveland reach this city to-night they will be assigned rooms in the Kimball House, each of which will be a bower of roses. One of the bridal chambers has been chosen as a sleeping apartment for Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. The furniture is mahogany of the handsomest design, and the tapestry is of red and gold. An old-fashioned fire-place artistically arranged with mirrors and tapestry, presents a most pleasing effect.

A special florist is now decorating the rooms set apart for the President. The dining-room will contain beautiful hot-house plants, and over the table will be a bower of rare exotics. The parlors will be a garden of flowers, among which numbers of yellow-coated songsters will warble sweet notes to please the first lady of land. In the bed-chamber the decorations will be profuse, care being taken to use no flowers that will send forth poisonous odors during the night.

On Tuesday morning the presidential party will breakfast in their private dining-room. At 9 o'clock they will begin a drive over the city, which will last two hours, and then they will visit the Exposition grounds, where a public reception will be held in the Gentlemen's Driving club until 1 o'clock. After dining in the club house they will return to the city, Mrs. Cleveland and the ladies accompanying her to Mrs. Porter's, President Cleveland to Julius Brown's, where a gentlemen's luncheon will be served. At 9 o'clock in the evening the Capital City club will receive them until 11 o'clock. This ends the first day. On the morning of the 19th Senator Colquitt will breakfast the entire party at Edgewood. From thence they will go to the Exposition, where they will remain until in the afternoon. At the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the doors of Henry Grady's home will be open to receive them and a number of other invited guests. From 7 o'clock until 10 a public reception will be held at the governor's, which will hold until 10 o'clock. Then will occur the final demonstration in the shape of a torchlight procession, the like of which the state of Georgia never before witnessed. At 11 o'clock the President will bid farewell to Atlanta.

Opposed to a Commercial Union.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 17.—Through one of its members, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, secretary of state, the government has at last defined its position in regard to the agitation now going on in connection with the commercial union. Mr. Chapleau, on behalf of the government, has said:

"Commercial union is an idea which can never prevail in Canada. It is impossible in its present premature state. It started in the brain of a gentleman, who, having made a large fortune in the States, now sought notoriety as the father of this movement. It could not succeed because it would destroy our Canadian industries and our Canadian nationality. It held out delusive hopes to the agriculturist, and while I believe Canadians do not desire it, I feel safe Americans will not have it. There was nobody in the United States who would embrace the idea of commercial union unless they thought it meant political union as well. Such political union would wipe out for ever all hopes and aspirations of the people for a Canadian nationality, and would deprive them of all the blessings they now enjoy."

Impaled for Thirty-five Minutes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—Ernest Tendleman, a Bee Line employe, was the victim, yesterday, of a horrible and peculiar accident. While standing on the platform loading coal on the locomotive tender his foot slipped and he fell, head foremost, fifteen feet, striking a switch target, which entered at the shoulder and was driven clear through the body. There was a knob on the end of the target, which had to be filed off before he could be extricated. It took thirty-five minutes to remove the knob and accumulated rust before he could be lifted off the target, and during the entire time of this horrible empalement, the man withstood the excruciating torture, conscious of his situation and of the efforts being made for his rescue. The target was about one inch and a half in diameter. He was removed to the hospital and, notwithstanding his terrible injuries, the physicians express the hope of saving his life.

NEWS NOTES.

Chistine Nilsson is seriously ill in Paris.

Three new cases of yellow fever and two deaths were reported at Tampa, Fla., yesterday.

The remains of General Judson Kilpatrick lay in the New York city hall all day yesterday.

The imports of gold at New York last week aggregated $3,883,450, and of merchandise $7,812,804.

Over one hundred people in Iron Mountain, Mich., are down with typhoid fever, and the deaths are numerous.

Diphtheria is raging as an alarming epidemic at Ramapo and Staatsburg, N. Y., and the schools have been closed.

Burglars blew open the safe of J. C. Baird & Co.'s bank at St. Charles, Ill., Friday night and secured about $10,000.

Gladstone, Morley and Earl Spencer all contributed articles to the "Liberal Hand Book" which will be issued in London to-morrow.

Oliver James, a stockman living near Spivey, Kas., was killed Friday by the discharge of his gun, which fell from his lap while he was riding.

Two freight trains were wrecked within a few minutes of each other in Tiffin, O., yesterday. No one was hurt, but many cars were broken up.

A train of loaded coal cars ran into a freight train at Minersville, Pa., yesterday, wrecking the engine and thirty cars and doing great damage.

Kline Bros. & Co.'s finishing and ware rooms and the Novelty planing mill, Williamsport, Pa., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

Judge E. C. Field, of the Indiana circuit court at Valparaiso, Ind., has ordered the calling of a grand jury to thoroughly investigate the Kouts disaster.

Fire in Fort Worth, Tex., yesterday destroyed five frame shanties, one three-story brick and a two-story ironclad building, causing $20,000 loss.

Fire at Winnipeg, Manitoba, yesterday morning destroyed Buckles & Son's printing house and Less & Press's warehouse, causing $50,000 damages.

Captain Grant, a British Columbia sealskin dealer, has purchased a Canadian cruiser, which he proposes to arm and in which he proposes taking seals on the open sea.

Celia Benson, of Maryville, Mo., attempted to drown herself at St. Joseph yesterday, and failing, was locked up, when she seized one of her sons by the arm and dislocated it. She is insane.

Frank Martindale, of Kinston, Mo., who sold ten ponies bought in partnership with C. B. Miller, pocketed the money and went to Indiana on a visit, has been arrested, charged with stealing the animals.

Cothrell & Whitney's Olathe addition comprises the highest, handsomest ground about the beautiful suburban town.

Telephone 608. COTHRELL & WHILNEY, 113 West Sixth street.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

REPORTS OF THE MOVEMENTS AND PRICES FOR TO-DAY

Of Grain and Live Stock at All the Great Centers of Trade and Exchange—Summary of the Day's Dealings at Chicago, Kansas City and Other Points.

On 'Change To-Day.

WHEAT—Receipts, ... bu.; shipments, 8,400 bu. in store, 424,696 bu.

ON THE CALL.

Rejected winter wheat—Cash, no bids nor offerings.

No. 4 soft winter wheat—Cash, no bids nor offerings.

No. 3 soft winter wheat—Cash, no bids nor offerings.

No. 2 soft winter wheat—No bids nor offerings; May, bid 72⅞c, offered at 73½c.

CORN—Receipts, ... bu.; shipments, 2,400 bu.; in store, 49,728 bu.

ON THE CALL.

Cash No. 2—Bid, 34c; offered at 35½c; Oct., bid 34½c, offered at 35c; Nov., bid 34½c, offered at 35c; Dec., bid 34½c, offered at 35c; year, bid 34c, offered at 34⅝c.

OATS—Receipts, 5,957 bu.; shipments 7,597 bu.; in store, 105,127 bu.

Cash, No. 2—Bids, 22c; no offerings; November and December, no bids nor offerings; May, 26⅞c bid, offered at 27⅜c.

RYE—Receipts, ... bu.; shipments, ... bu.; in store, 929 bu.

Cash, No. 2—No bids, offered at 44½c; October, and November, no bids, no offerings.

BARLEY—Receipts, 1,859 bu.; shipments, ... bu.; in store, 23,302.

FLOUR—Market rather dull, but prices unchanged.

We quote consignment sales of unestablished brands in car lots: Fancy, per sack $1.65@1.70; choice, per sack, $1.40@1.50; family, per sack, $1.05@1.10; XXX per sack, 85@90c; XX per sack, 70@75c; X per sack, 60@65c; superfine, per sack, 70@75c; fine, per sack, 65@70c.

Job lots from city mills, 10@15c higher.

MILLSTUFF—The ruling quotations for car lots are as follows:

Corn chop, 60@70c per 100 lbs.; corn meal, 75c; 9kiln meal, 80c; bran, car lots, 5c bulk; bran, sack lots, 70c bulk; ship stuff, 60@62c bulk; ship stuff, sacked, 67c.

Corn meal from city mills, 10@17c higher.

HAY—Receipts since last report, 24 cars. Market was steady. Loose in wagons, prairie, 65c per 100 lbs.; timothy, 70c. In car lots, fancy, small, new, $8.00@9.00 per ton; fancy, large, $6.50@7.50 per ton.

OIL CAKE—Sacked, $1.15 per 100 lbs.; free on cars, $21 per ton; car lots, $20 per ton.

FLAXSEED—Pure, 87c per bu.

CASTOR BEANS—Seed, 93@95c.

slow, but values were about like yesterday throughout. Feeders were particularly hard to dispose of to-day.

Comparative Statement.

The following table shows the cash prices or bids on wheat, corn and rye at the close of the 'Change to-day, in comparison with the previous day and previous years:

	To-day.	Prev-day.	1886.	1885.
No. 1 r. w. w.	....	...	....	....
No. 2 r. w. w.	....	...	59½	52¼
No. 3 r. w. w.	....	...	53	44½
No. 2 corn	34	34⅞	30	36½
No. 2 oats	22	...	24	....
No. 2 rye	....	....	....	40

Elevator Reports.

The following table shows the amount of grain received, withdrawn and in store at the regular elevators, as reported by the Board of Trade to-day:

GRAIN.	Receiv'd	Shipments.	In store.
Wheat	......	8,400	424,696
Corn	......	2,400	49,728
Oats	5,957	7,597	105,127
Rye	......	......	929
Barley	1,859	......	23,302
Total	7,816	8,677	605,782

Chicago Markets.

Furnished by French Commission company, Grain and Provision Commission merchants, rooms 4 and 5, Merchants' Exchange, Kansas City.

Oct. 17.	Open'g	Hig'st.	Low'st	Clos'd.	Yesd'y
Wheat, Dec.	72⅛	72¼	71⅞	72⅛	72⅛
Wheat, May	77½	77⅝	77¼	77½	77½
Corn, Dec.	41	41	40⅝	40¾	41
Corn, May	44½	44½	44¼	44⅜	44½
Oats, May	29½	29½	29¼	29⅜	29½
Pork, Year					
Pork, Jan.	12 25	12 25	12 20	12 20	12 25
S. R., Jan.	6 17½	6 17½	6 17½	6 17½	6 20
Lard, Nov.	6 17½	6 20	6 15	6 15	6 20

Kansas City—Wheat closed, Dec., ...c; May, ...c.

Kansas City—Corn closed, Dec., ...c; May., ...c.

St. Louis—Wheat closed, Dec., 72¼c; May, 78¾c.

New York—Wheat closed, Dec., 82¾c; May, 87⅞c.

Receipts in Chicago: Spring wheat, 185 cars; winter, 48 cars; corn, 784 cars; oats, 364 cars.

Receipts in Chicago: Hogs, 21,000; prices steady.

Wheat closed: Oct., 69⅛c; Nov., 70⅝c.

Corn closed: Oct., 40⅝c; Nov., 40¾c; Jan., ——c.

Oats closed: Nov., 25¾c.

Receipts—Wheat, 76,000 bu.; corn, 302,000 bu.; oats, 208,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 99,000 bu.; corn, 378,000 bu.; oats, 226,000 bu.

Toledo, 1 p. m.—Wheat, closed, Nov., 75½c; Dec., 77⅞c.; May, 82¾c.

St. Louis—Corn, closed, Nov., 38⅛c; Dec., 37½c; May, 40½c.

Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 17.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 3,872. Values on all good cattle were steady, and in some cases strong to-day, and no trouble was had to dispose of desirable cattle. The common and poor stuff, including a great deal of ordinary range cattle, was slow and hard to sell, though probably not any lower.

The following are representative

SALES:

17 native shipping steers	1306	3 50
38 native butcher steers	1131	3 25
24 native butcher steers	1101	2 80
33 native butcher steers	1186	3 35
3 native butcher steers	906	3 00
17 native feeders	950	2 55
21 native feeders	938	2 40
6 native feeders	1085	2 85
22 native stockers	868	2 30
51 Texas steers	1036	2 35
371 Texas steers	1135	2 65
102 Colorado Texas steers	1102	2 30
90 Colorado Texas steers	1074	2 40
15 native cows	698	1 80
9 native cows	978	1 85
8 native cows	1065	2 40
8 native cows	981	2 00
7 native cows	981	1 50
11 native cows	981	2 15
3 native cows	1070	1 75
2 native cows	1310	2 40
73 Texas steers	956	2 15

HOGS—Receipts, 4,022. There was an active market for hogs to-day with values 5c higher on the bulk of the sales and in some cases toward the close 10c higher. Everything was taken.

The following are representative

SALES:

No.	Av.wt.	Prc.	No.	Av.wt.	Prc.	No.	Av..wt.	Prc
65	274	4 50	13	260	4 45	75	224	4 45
60	28[illegible]	4 45	76	235	4 40	54	217	4 45
61	260	4 40	52	280	4 40	57	265	4 40
67	264	4 40	83	224	4 40	11	221	4 40
75	264	4 40	63	212	4 40	59	284	4 40
53	229	4 37½	71	204	4 37½	60	242	4 40
80	241	4 37½	75	199	4 35	72	243	4 35
64	262	4 35	57	240	4 35	59	229	4 35
30	180	4 35	65	244	4 35	30	265	4 35
82	2[illegible]3	4 32½	75	195	4 35	75	222	4 35
90	242	4 30	87	197	4 30	62	222	4 30
92	225	4 30	85	212	4 30	64	211	4 30
66	200	4 27½	20	140	4 25	86	261	4 30
51	147	4 25	10	148	4 25	74	194	4 25
65	188	4 20	23	150	4 20	108	194	4 25
87	135	4 15	12	166	4 20	24	155	4 20
33	131	4 10	25	132	4 15	64	161	4 20
20	108	3 60	9	135	4 10	13	118	3 85
12	124	3 75	15	142	3 00	31	88	2 40

SHEEP—Receipts, 640. The market was steady.

The following are representative

SALES:

No.	Av. Wt.	Pr.
116	104	3 20
113	95	2 95
88	90	2 50

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts, 82.

HORSES—Receipts for the week were very good; steady demand for first-class draft horses, heavy mares and good drivers. Fine Kentucky saddlers and drivers on hand. Receipts of Texas and western stock good; several car loads on market and selling at low figures.

Draft—Extra	4 to 7 years	$150 to 200
" Good	" "	100 to 150
Saddlers	" "	125 to 300
Mares Extra	" "	140 to 175
" Good	" "	75 to 135
Drivers	" "	125 to 250
" Good	" "	75 to 100
Oregon	" "	65 to 125
Plugs	" "	25 to 55
Texas		10 to 35

MULES—Receipts for the week were quite small. All classes of good fat mules selling at good figures.

13½ to 14	4 to 7 years	$ 55 to 75
14 to 14½	" "	70 to 90
15 to 15½	" "	95 to 130
16 to 16½ extra	" "	165 to 185
Heavy Plugs extra		30 to 65

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis, Oct. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800. Market firm and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,500. Market lower. Butchers', $4.60@4.70; packers and yorkers, $4.05@4.55; pigs, $3.80@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Market strong.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—WHEAT—Steady. No. 2 red cash, 70¼@71¼c; Oct., 70½c; Nov., 70⅞@71c; Dec., 72¼c; May 78¾c.

CORN—Strong for cash and October. Cash, 38¾@41c; Oct., 40⅛c; Nov., 38c; Dec., 37¼c; May, 40½c.

OATS—Lower. Cash, 24¼c; Oct., 23⅞c bid; Nov., 24c bid; May, 28½c.

PORK—Dull and irregular in a jobbing way, $14.25; standard mess, $15.00.

LARD—Quiet at $6.20@6.25.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.05.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—HOGS—Receipts, 21,000. Market active and prices steady. Light, $4.35@4.70; rough packing, $4.20@4.35; mixed and heavy packing and shipping, $4.35@4.70.

CATTLE—Receipts, 10,000. Market strong. Beeves, $3.10@5.25; cows, $1.40@2.85; stockers, $1.90@3.15; Montana grassers, $4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,500. Market steady. Common to choice, $2.75@4.20; lambs, $4.25@5.25.

General Market Summary.

Norton & Worthington furnish the following:

May wheat closed at 1 p. m. to-day at 77⅜c; November at 70½@70⅝c. The market shows no new features and prices still continue to drag. The visible supply statement showed a rather smaller increase than was expected, but made no change in prices.

Our New York correspondents wires as follows:

Nothing much done this morning—crowd waiting for visible supply statament, which most people believe will show an increase of at least half a million bushels of wheat. Some predict a few million increase. Private cables were not favorable; exporters seemed to have no orders to trade in options either way. The total stack of all grades in store and afloat shows an increase of 366'930 bushels; the week's clearances were 366,874.

Corn was weak with a slight change in prices, May closing at 44⅜c.

Provisions were steady with a lower tendency, January pork closing at $12.20, January ribs at 15c, January lard at $6.25.

Inspections for the past forty-eight hours: Wheat 233, corn 784 cars 10,400 bushels, oats 369, barley 138; out wheat 171,855, corn 173,986, oats 60,708.

Estimated receipts of hogs to-day, 21,000; official Saturday, 19,852; shipments Saturday, 11,446; left over, about 3,000; quality fair, market active and prices steady at Saturday's decline. Sales ranged at $4 35@4 70 for light, $4 20@4 35 for rough shipping and $5 35@4 70 for mixed heavy and packing and shipping lots.

Estimated receipts to-morrow—Wheat, 221; corn, 65[illegible]; oats, 295; hogs, 2,500.

Visible supply—Wheat, increase, 349,000; corn, 761,000; oats, 483,000.

CONSIDERING CABLE ORDINANCES.

Important Meeting To-day of City and Cable Officials.

The public improvement committee of the council met at the office of the city engineer this afternoon to consider the cable ordinances and petitions which were referred to them by the council week before last. The Grand avenue company was represented before the committe by Messrs. Holmes and Scarritt, their attorneys; the Citizens' company by Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Tarsney, and the Union Cable company by Mr. Combs. The committee first took up the discussion of the conflicting signatures, and during the discussion of this went into secret session. Mr. Tarsney and Mr. Corrigan claim they still have a majority both on Holmes and Cherry streets, notwithstanding the fact that the Grand avenue company has presented a petition signed by property owners, representing 2,800 front feet, asking that their names be withdrawn from the Corrigan petition. Mr. Tarsney stated that his company was bound to divide the territory, and that if the franchise was granted to Grand avenue people they would go clear around them and build on Forest and Cherry streets. At 5 o'clock the committee had not reached a conclusion.

HEAVY LOSSES BY FIRE.

An Early Morning Blaze in New York—A $500,000 Loss in Buffalo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The firemen were called out an hour before daybreak this morning to battle with a fire at No. 17 South street that was assuming threatening proportions. The building was five stories high and occupied by J. G. Alport, wholesale dealer in groceries and ship chandler. Adjoining it, at Nos. 123 and 125 Broad street, is William M. Wicks's syrup warehouse. The fire extended to the Broad street premises and wrecked it partly. The total damage is nearly $100,000. A loss of $50,000 or $60,000 falls upon J. G. Alporta, and $70,000 on Wicks. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Hotels and Cottages Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Kent and Lakeview hotels with a number of cottages at Lakeview, near Jamestown, were destoyed by fire this morning. The loss amount[illegible] $500,000.

Kansas City Socialists Pass Res[illegible]

About fifty persons with socialisti[illegible]dencies gathered at Armory hall yesterday, [illegible] were called to order by Charles Dreest. Walter Vrooman, a youth of 20, was made chairman. A number of excited addresses were made, and these resolutions were finally adopted:

WHEREAS, The supreme court of the state of Illinois upholds the decision of the lower court in the anarchist case, we, the American section of the Socialistic Labor party of Kansas City, hereby declare that,

WHEREAS, The idea of holding a court whose jury was so unjustly selected and the testimony of witnesses at a price is nothing less than conspiracy on the part of Judge Gary, State Attorney Grinnell and Inspector of Police Bonfield, who are nothing but would-be assassins that are working for the interest of the monied class, who are determined to hang free speech in this country and defy the constitution of the United States, with the Associated Press as their court of justice, therefore, be it

Resolved, The American section of the socialistic party of Kansas City hereby condemn the action of the supreme court of the state of Illinois for upholding such a prejudiced trial and conviction as was conducted in the lower court of Cook county, and demand that they grant an appeal to the United States supreme court.

Another London Mob.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A deputation of unemployed workingmen went to the Mansion house, to-day, and demanded work. The board of aldermen referred them to the workhouse. When the deputation reported the result of their mission to those who had sent them, the mob became infuriated and marched towards the city, surrounded by a force of police. The mob proceeded without committing any overt act until the stand was reached, when they turned upon the police and attacked them with stones. The police charged and scattered them, capturing a number of banners. The mob then returned to Trafalgar square, where several leaders made speeches, which had the effect of exciting the crowd. The police again charged and after some resistance cleared the square. After a time the mob, which had now been reinforced, attempted to re-enter the square, but after a general fight was prevented by the police. Several policemen were injured. Nine arrests were made.

Tarred and Feathered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 17.—About a year ago James Miller, aged 40, a saloonkeeper in the northern part of the state, so worked on the affections of Miss Thurman, aged 15, as to induce her to elope with him and be married. A few weeks ago the couple appeared at a Santa Cruz seaside resort, and he made an effort at different houses of ill-fame to have her taken in as an inmate and thus support him, and he finally succeeded. The fact becoming known Saturday, about midnight 100 masked men overpowered Miller and took him to the outskirts of town, where he was stripped, given a coat of tar and feathers and ordered to leave the city within four hours.

Modoc and Paddy to Chew Each Other.

All arrangements have been made for the dog fight between "Modoc," of Leavenworth, and "Paddy," of Kansas City. The forfeit money, $250 a side, was placed in the hands of a local newspaper man Saturday evening, with the understanding that the fight is to come off within a month. The battle will take place in the vicinity of Kansas City, and only twelve friends of each party interested will be invited to witness the struggle. James Smith, the owner of the Kansas [illegible], said to-day that "Paddy" was in splendid condition, and that he looked for an interesting fight.

An Employe's Charges Against the Chicago & Atlantic.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—Dr. Charles T. Wright, of Huntington, Ind., a surgeon in the employe of the Chicago & Atlantic road, has resigned his position and states that in doing so, his sympathy goes with those who remain in the company's employ. Mr. Wright adds that he was badly injured at Kouts, and sought to communicate with his friends by telegraphy, but this favor the company refused. He also says engineers are forced to take unsafe locomotives on the road, and that the night of the accident Engineer Dorsey and Wyman were refused a supply of sand before leaving Chicago.

Consul More a Possible Successor of Manning.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 17.—The subject of the filling of the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Manning is still the all-absorbing topic of conversation among Americans here, and the Mexicans connected with the government show considerable interest in the matter. Numerous Americans having influential friends at home have written letters asking them to use their influence in favor of the appointment of Consul General More. To-day Thomas B. Connery, charge d'affaires ad interim, stated that he came here with the understanding that he was to succeed Judge Manning, whom it was thought at the time would not hold his position long.

Shot at His Home.

KINSLEY, Kas., Oct. 17.—An attempt at assassination was made last night on J. W. Crawford, a prominent attorney of this city. While Mr. Crawford was conversing with his family in his house, a shot was fired through the window from the opposite side of the street. The ball entered his body below the shoulder and came out several inches beyond and was found on the floor of the room. It's not thought that the wound is fatal unless complications develop. No clue or explanation of the attack can be found.

Omaha's Board of Trade Begins Business.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—The Omaha board of trade began business this morning, and will maintain an open board as an experiment for at least one month. Forty members were present. The most important transactions were the sale of ten car loads of No. 2 corn for November delivery at 33⅛c; ten car loads of oats for December delivery at 20c; and over 750 barrels of pork at $11.50.

Water Missouri To-Morrow.

If the present programme of the National Water Works officials is carried out, Missouri water will be admitted to the Kansas City mains to-morrow. The company has issued elaborately printed invitations to the opening at Quindaro. A special train on the Missouri Pacific will leave the Union depot at 1 o'clock, and return at 2 o'clock.

Judge Gary Nominated by Democrats.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 17.—A renomination by acclamation was Saturday afternoon tendered Judge Gary, of anarchist trial fame, by the Silk Stocking, or Goudy-Green, wing of the Democratic party in Chicago. Judge Gary is a Republican. Last week he was named without opposition as the candidate of the Short-hair, or Kern-Lawler, Democratic faction.

McGarigle Settled in Canada.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—William J. McGarigle is living at Jordan station, six miles from St. Catharines, Ontario. He and his family are boarding with a family named Crow and have apparently settled down to stay.

Clarkin Not Guilty.

The jury in the case of Henry Clarkin, charged with manslaughter, returned a verdict late this afternoon of not guilty.

PIANO VALUES.

The question of the value of a piano is the question that bothers every one when the final moment comes.

The surest place in Kansas City to get your money's worth in a piano is at the well known house of J. W. Jenkins & Son, 615 Main street.

DECKER BROS.,

Of New York, have made more improvement and advancement in the manufacture of piano fortes than any firm in existence, and have always been considered the most reliable and trustworthy piano makers in America.

J. W. JENKINS & SON, 615 Main street.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

115 WEST SIXTH STREET,
KANSAS CITY, - - - - MISSOURI.

THE STAR is published every evening (Sunday excepted). Served by carriers in Kansas City and contiguous towns and all towns in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa at 10 cents per week. Price per copy, 2 cents.

By mail, in advance—postage prepaid:

One month	$ .50
Three months	1.00
One year	4.00

Persons desiring THE STAR served at their houses can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone 818. When delivery is irregular, make immediate complaint to the office.

THE STAR is entered at the postoffice at Kansas City, for transmission through the mails, as second class mail matter.

THE STAR controls and publishes exclusively the full day Associated Press reports and a large line of special telegrams.

THE STAR has a larger average daily circulation than any other daily newspaper published between St. Louis and San Francisco.

Address THE STAR,
Kansas City.

MONDAY, - - OCTOBER 17, 1887.

Probabilities.

Indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day:

For Missouri—Cooler, fair weather; light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Kansas and Nebraska—Warmer, with fair weather; light to fresh variable winds.

State of the thermometer to-day as furnished by G. B. Lichtenberg, Optician, 723 Main street: Minimum, 39; max., 65; mean, 52.

A. M.—8 o'clock, 43; 9, 46; 10, 50; 11, 54; 12 m., 58.

P. M.—1 o'clock, 65.

Aneroid barometer.—8 a. m., 30.16; 12, 30.15.

THE KANSAS CITY STAR's daily circulation for the week ending Saturday, October 15, 1887, was as follows:

Monday, October 10	26,410
Tuesday, October 11	26,950
Wednesday, October 12	26,750
Thursday, October 13	27,150
Friday, October 14	26,700
Saturday, October 15	26,700
Total for the week	160,660
Daily average for the week	26,776

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

GILLIS OPERA HOUSE—Halladay's Colored Georgia Minstrels.

NINTH STREET THEATRE—"Her Atonement."

MUSIC HALL—Lecture, George R. Wendling, upon "Voltaire."

NATIONAL EXPOSITION, Fifteenth street and Kansas avenue.

PYRORAMA—Battle of Monitor and Merrimac, Fifteenth street and Kansas avenue.

CYCLORAMA—Battle of Missionary Ridge, Eighth and Broadway.

[illegible]—Burt Stanley in "Furnished Rooms," [illegible]enth and [illegible]

[illegible]OPERA-HOUSE—Closed this week.

HAVE [illegible] the talk of the newspapers that [illegible]sident CLEVELAND made his best and most original speeches in Kansas City. Of course. How could it be otherwise?

TO-MORROW, if there are no unexpected breaks in the calculations, the city will begin to receive its water supply from the Missouri river. The public will gladly welcome the change, for there is no perfect health without pure water.

THE STAR printed a total of 160,660 copies last week, or a daily average of 26,776. There is no longer anything especially notable in this steady increase, because the people have become accustomed to it. But THE STAR is the only newspaper in the city which prints its *bona fide* circulation from day to day. That fact may be worth noting.

IT is announced that an English publishing house is soon to issue a translation of Daudet's "Sappho." It is to be hoped that it will be an expurgated edition. The original is a vile specimen of literature and a disgrace to one of the most charming of contemporaneous French writers. But of late years England has developed a remarkable faculty for digesting moral filth.

EVEN the slight decrease of 2½ per cent in the clearings of the Kansas City banks last week, as compared with the corresponding week last year, is so exceptional as to attract attention. But there is nothing surprising about it. One day was a bank holiday—in Kansas City but not elsewhere—and on that day business was practically suspended. Two days were thus taken out of the banking business. There will be six business days this week and the old order of progress will be resumed.

WHILE Postmaster General Vilas was in the West he might have found it to the benefit of his department if he had taken a run over into Kansas and seen what is the trouble with the mail service in that state. It is the general testimony of the press and people of Kansas that mail matter reaches its destination irregularly and belated. These complaints have been going on for more than a year, and no remedy has been applied. The discontent at the imperfect mail service in Kansas is not party fault finding. It seems to be general.

A "Trust" has been defined as a combination where the parties hope to reap all the advantages of a company without assuming any of the responsibilities. At any rate the "Trust" is becoming a favorite name for business combinations. The salt "Trust" has just completed its organization. Now comes the sugar "Trust" composed of the refining houses of New York and Philadelphia. These "Trusts" mean co-operation and combination to maintain and, if possible, raise the price of salt and sugar. The modern "Trust" seems to be another name for monopoly.

WHATEVER tends to increase the manufacturing enterprises of Kansas City, or in any way adds to its commercial supremacy, should meet with hearty encouragement. The efforts of the Commercial Club to induce sugar factories, for making sugar from sorghum, to locate here, will be watched with interest; and the hope is indulged that the Club may be successful. The prospects are that sugar making from the sorghum cane of Kansas and Western Missouri will assume no small proportions in the near future. It has been demonstrated that sugar and molasses of good quality can be produced from cane and that these products can be sold at a profit at much lower prices than the sugar and molasses now on the market. There is apparently no reason why Kansas City should not be made the industrial and commercial center of this new and promising sugar industry.

MANY Democrats think that Civil Service Commissioner OBERLY went too far in interpreting the civil service rules when he wrote to the Illinois Democrats declining to join them in a political meeting because if he attended he would regard such action on his part as in violation of the civil service rules. He is not likely to recede from his position. His course has been endorsed by the Civil Service Reform association of New York. The resolution expressing approval of his letter "for its forcible argument and its rebuke of partisans among employes of the government," was presented by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and seconded by CARL SCHURZ. Commissioner OBERLY gives evidence of understanding the civil service law and of intending to honestly enforce it. His course is entitled not only to the indorsement of Civil Service Reform associations, but it solicits the approval of the friends of good government irrespective of party.

THE ANARCHISTS.

VERY few people are thirsting for the blood of the Chicago anarchists, who are under sentence to hang in Chicago on the 11th of next month. But still fewer people are in sympathy with the utterances which the anarchists who are out of jail are shrieking at the insignificant meetings which they are organizing in different cities of the Union.

The hanging of the Chicago anarchists is not exacted as a means of revenge. The judicial taking of a few worthless lives can in no sense atone or compensate for the slaughter of the police at the Haymarket riot, and still less for the shock to social institutions and the terror which has been threatened to the whole country. It is a question now of the sovereignty of government, of the integrity of society, of the sanctity of human life, of the protection of home and business, and also of the freedom of speech. The boasted and cherished freedom of speech cannot be maintained in this country if it may be flagrantly abused with impunity. Men cannot be induced to act as guardians of life and property against murderers and thieves if murderers and thieves are to be granted immunity when they are convicted of their crimes. Industry will be included among the lost arts whenever the wolves of society shall be permitted to prey upon the fruits of honest labor. Life will no longer be worth living when maniacs, fanatics, vicious men and loafers may defy law and order, kill, burn and plunder, and break down all the barriers which separate society from pandemonium.

The Chicago anarchists must hang. It will not be a gratifying spectacle. But it will be a necessary vindication of justice. Their conviction will be a triumph of law. It is no longer an incited populace which demands their death. They have not been taken out and hanged to the lamp-posts. They have had a fair and impartial trial in a court of justice. Able lawyers, sitting as supreme judges, have scanned the records in vain for even technical errors which would justify a second trial. The law under which they have been condemned is the embodiment of a great principle. It holds, in brief, that the men who incite murder are equally guilty with those who commit it. No man with an intelligent sense of morality or expediency will deny the justice of this principle. Any other would place society at the mercy of cowardly agitators skulking behind ignorant dupes, and the Haymarket massacre in Chicago would be but the precursor of bloody tragedies throughout the land.

Kansas City has fortunately escaped anarchistic demonstrations in the past, and the attempted rally of yesterday afternoon together with the advent of George Francis TRAIN will serve rather to disgust the working people than to make friends for the cause. If there is to be nothing more here than a mere exhibition of grotesque lunacy, it is of course to be deplored as the display of any obnoxious "freak" would be; but it offers no occasion for alarm. But the very first evidence of unlawful purpose ought to receive, and undoubtedly will receive, the prompt attention of the police. The principle must be defended that the instigators of crime are equally guilty with the perpetrators of crime. It is in order to impress that principle upon the people that the Chicago anarchists must forfeit their lives, and any effort to arouse sympathy for them among thinking people and honest people will certainly fail.

TWILIGHT.

The sunburnt day hangs flickering round the West,
Whose rosy arms spread wide for the embrace,
And from the East the night, with sighs caressed,
Tiptoes its shadowy way from place to place.

So oft and tranquil breathes the expiring day
'Tis perfect silence to dull human ears;
The patient oaks stand rigid by the way,
Heedless alike of all man's happiness or tears.

And see! betwixt the arrows which the sun
Shoots backward from his slow-descending car,
Fairer than ever maid by warrior won,
Pure and serene shines out night's fairest star.

—*W. Ross Wallingham.*

READ THE ANSWER IN THE STAR.

J. L. C.—The United States naval school at Annapolis, Md., is the only public one in this country.

ENQUIRER—A port of entry is a port at which there is a custom house for the legal entrance of imported goods into a country.

CONSTANT READER—Frank James is now clerking in a store in Austin, Tex. There are no indictments standing against him, the last one having been quashed two years ago at Boonville, Mo. There are three of the Younger brothers in the Stillwater penitentiary. Several efforts to procure pardons for them have been made without success.

A READER—The price paid for the three weeks' engagement of Gilmore's famous band is a matter of private business between the Exposition management and Mr. Gilmore. This much the public may know; that the great band leader receives $5,000 more for his second and third weeks here than St. Louis was willing to pay him and St. Louis has secured him for next year's exposition at a price which is $10,000 greater than she paid for his engagement this year.

W. W. G.—The fire districts of Kansas City are as follows: The First is bounded by Main street, Missouri river, Porter road and East Ninth street. The second, by Main street, East Ninth street, Porter road and Springfield avenue. The Third, by Bluff, Franklin and State Line streets, West Ninth street, Main street and Springfield avenue. The Fourth, by Bluff street, Missouri river, Main street and West Ninth street. The Fifth, by State Line street, Missouri river, Bluff and Franklin streets and Twenty-third street.

The Clearing House Returns.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—The following table, compiled from dispatches to the *Post* from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ending October 15, 1887, together with the rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with the gross clearings for the corresponding week last year:

Cities.	Clearances.	Inc.	Dec.
1—New York	$ 718,896,812	......	7.1
2—Boston	95,989,445	10.2	......
3—Chicago	64,168,000	5.7	......
4—Philadelphia	61,542,550	......	3.8
5—St. Louis	18,627,700	12.8	......
6—San Francisco	17,724,466	32.6	......
7—Baltimore	12,507,241	......	8.4
8—Cincinnati	11,462,150	9.5	......
9—New Orleans	10,516,955	50.8	......
10—Pittsburg	10,389,595	22.8	......
11—*Kansas City	**5,868,071**	......	2.6
12—Louisville	5,656,140	24.8	......
13—Providence	5,514,400	......	1.8
14—Minneapolis	5,151,422	27.3	......
15—Milwaukee	4,495,700	......	3.9
16—Detroit	4,346,863	25.3	......
17—St. Paul	4,207,417	5.2	......
18—Cleveland	3,495,729	15.3	......
19—Omaha	3,002,256	39.9	......
20—Duluth	2,817,344	......	3.0
21—Columbus	2,538,718	44.8	......
22—Memphis	2,354,142	45.3	......
23—Indianapolis	1,822,059	22.4	......
24—Galveston	1,733,999	......	0.5
25—Hartford	1,781,771	4.7	......
26—St. Joseph	1,411,283	......	6.4
27—Denver	1,286,401	14.8	......
28—New Haven	1,216,418	2.4	......
29—Peoria	1,352,266	45.9	......
30—Norfolk	1,330,159	35.1	......
31—Worcester	1,129,676	5.3	......
32—Springfield	970,270	4.8	......
33—Portland	997,361	......	6.5
34—Syracuse	833,031	2.7	......
35—Wichita	663,136	68.9	......
36—Grand Rapids	633,021	22.5	......
37—Lowell	772,220	22.7	......
Totals	1,086,301,843	......	......
Outside of New York	$ 367,405,031	6.2	......

*In Kansas City during the week one day was a complete holiday, and Wednesday there was a practical suspension of business as well. Hence the small decrease noted above.

Lavish Royal Visitors.

From the London Paper.

The emperor Napoleon was most profuse when he visited England in 1855; but the most magnificent visitor ever known in the annals of the English court was the emperor Nicholas, who, when he was here in 1844, left $10,000 to be distributed among the servants of Windsor castle, while the housekeeper there was given a parure of diamonds worth $5,000. The six lords who were in waiting during his visit each received a splendid gold snuff-box, with the emperor's portrait set in diamonds; each equery and the grooms in waiting got a similar snuff-box with his imperial majesty's cipher in diamonds; a bushel of rings, watches and brooches were distributed among minor functionaries; $12,000 was given in charity, and $2,500 for the cup at Ascot, which was continued annually for 10 years. The most liberal visitor since 1855 was the king of the Netherlands, when he came over to attend the marriage of the duke of Albany.

They Raided a Prayer Meeting.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"Brudder Augustus will please close de sarvice wid prayer." That is the remark that Lieutenant Skilton and a squad of his men heard when they broke into a supposed negro gambling den on Locust street Monday night. As the bluecoats paused in astonishment at what they found, one of the worshipers (?) shouted: "Who am dose men?"

"Dey's all right," responded the first speaker. "Dey'll leave in a minute."

And of course they did. There was nothing else to do, as the gamblers had evidently been forewarned of the raid and had improvised an excellent imitation of a prayer meeting.

POLITICAL.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* warns the politicians that the people want a reduction of the tariff and will make their desires known in next year's election.

The New York *World* wonders if the labor movement is going to do for the Democracy of that state what prohibition has been doing for the Republicans during the past four years.

A circular has been sent to wealthy Philadelphia Republicans calling for contributions to pay the poll-tax for 30,000 voters who will be disqualified unless somebody pays their taxes.

Chauncey M. Depew's confidence in the ability of the New York Republicans to win this fall by the aid of the labor movement is not shared by some of the ablest journals of that party. They don't like the alliance.

NEW YORK FASHIONS

AS REPORTED BY THE FASHION EDITOR OF HARPER'S BAZAR.

The Polonaise, Basques and Draperies, New Poplins, New Cloths, Black Trimmings, Visiting Dresses, Black Dresses, Bridal Jewelry and Wedding Gifts.

In designs a revival of the polonaise is evident, some Paris modistes having abandoned the basque except for trained dresses, and the special feature of the princesse dress—its continuous breadths from top to bottom—is seen in many ways. The polonaises most largely imported are parts of woollen costumes, though they are also made up of silks. Some of the models have the corsage crossing to fasten on the left hip, and thus give a full long apron front below; others have a band of the contrasting material of the skirt inserted like a narrow panel up the front, making the fastening there its whole length, while still others are cut in redingote shape, and left open, as tea gowns are, over a flowing front breadth for the skirt, and a vest is added of the material shown in the open skirt.

Basques, however, will prevail here, notwithstanding the presence of the polonaise, and are now cut longer on the hips, being merely rounded there in cuirass fashion, or else cut square on the sides, like the Louis Quatorze coat, with flat, square pockets, or with long, slender tabs reaching nearly to the foot of the skirt. The arrangement of the front of the corsage is susceptible of great variety, a fancy, which is sometimes carried to eccentricity, being that of making each side different, as fullness on one shoulder with none on the other, a revers on one side and drapery on the opposite, or else one side very much trimmed with embroidery or ribbons and the other quite plain; the right side is usually the point d'appui for single garnitures. A prettier fashion, and becoming alike to slender and plump figures, is that of bringing the trimming from each side just below the armholes, having it meet in the middle like a bodice or peasant waist; this may be of piece velvet, or of ribbons, or of galloon laid in V's, or else the dress goods may be in bodice shape, with the upper part of the corsage of a contrasting material, probably matching the sleeves and skirt.

Coat sleeves are preferred by French designers for all but house gowns, where those with fulness in lengthwise pleats are preferred. Many skirts are made without front or side draperies, the material being pleated down the middle of the front, flat on sides, or gathered there and massed in great fullness behind. There are, however, many long aprons and also short paniers which show no great change from those now used. The back drapery is full and long, with extra fulness pushed up at the top or dropping over there, or else the lower corners are drawn up on the sides to the top, the middle is laid in thick pleats and a round effect is given below.

Irish poplins are revived in Scotch plaids that are regular clan tartans, also in the Prince of Wales plaid of blue and green together, and also in fanciful French coloring. These plaids are to be used for kilt skirts and draperies with cloth basques—a fashion long in favor with young ladies. A pretty model is a kilt in wide pleats of green and blue plaid poplin with crossbars of bright red and canary yellow. A breadth of the poplin passes around the hips as a sash, hanging behind in loops and two long ends that are furnished with silk fringe netted at the top in all the colors of the plaid. The basque is of dark blue broadcloth made double-breasted below on the darts, fastening far back on the left side, and trimmed across with three black twisted silk cords curving from large square buttons of crocheted silk.

A new cloth, called Himalaya, and also Angora cloth, has a long soft fleece like that on the Himalaya shawls, and is very effective either as trimming in borders on skirts, or as the lower skirt under a wool polonaise. The fleece is so long and firm that this cloth is used with raw edges, which the fleece covers, just as fur is cut, making it excellent for borders (three in a row) on cloth skirts, and requiring only pinked leaf points at the foot when used as a skirt.

Velvet cloth is a new wool fabric with thick pile like velvet, and is sometimes called cardinal cloth, because it is used for the rich robes of cardinals, especially in the bright red shades now in vogue. This substantial cloth needs no trimming, and is used for the lower skirt, the sleeves, and the side forms of basques in combination with soft repped faille, Sicilienne, or Bengaline of a contrasting color, such as deep myrtle green or dark steel gray.

Black trimmings are the fashion of the moment for trimming colored fabrics, rivaling those of gold or of tinsel. The passementeries, whether of beads or silk cords, are either all black or else are partly black, and black braid and black furs are used on garments of any color. Crystal beads are also in great favor either with gold, silver, or black centres, and are combined with gold braid, tinsel, and silk cords in all the new gimps and ornaments for corsages and for wraps.

Changeable moires combined with changeable velvet and trimmed with embroidery of crystal beads are seen in the rich costumes for paying ceremonious visits and for afternoon receptions. The moire is laid in flat large pleats down the front of the skirt; side breadths of the velvet are gathered at the top, or else flat and elaborately wrought with bead embroidery crossed with "rain fringe" of small opalescent beads showing all the tints of the rainbow; the back is in jabot folds of the moire. The basque of moire is covered across the lower part of the front with the changeable velvet, and embroidered above with beads. Such costumes are shown in blue changing to red, and in green with red. A short round mantel is made of the velvet, and a capote, also of the velvet, has changeable watered ribbon for its trimming, with long streamers hanging behind.

A more simple yet elegant toilette has a polonaise of gray-blue Bengaline over a skirt of gray-blue plush, with large shaded disks of gray and blue. Still others are made of faced cloth draped over a velvet skirt of contrasting color, which is richly embroidered around the foot with the colors of the cloth combined with gold cord.

Elegant black dresses are of velvet, with real Chantilly lace and gray-white silk wrought with fine jet beads directly on the silk in cross-rows alternating with rows of "rain fringe"—long close strands of fine small beads with scarcely any heading. This silk forms a side breadth on the left, the velvet is directly in front, draped in cross folds to the foot, and covering the right side; deep lace covers the top of the silk side (on the left) like a panier, descending beyond it to the foot in a great jabot.

A solitaire diamond ring in slender delicate setting is no longer the only choice for engagement rings, as those with colored stones are now favored, especially when associated with diamonds, as a sapphire or a ruby beside a diamond, and two smaller brilliants on either side. When the lady gives her lover a betrothal ring it has a single stone set "flush"—sunken in the gold in gypsy fashion. The wedding ring of purest gold is plain and inconspicuous. Lovers no longer believe pearls are tears for a bride, as grooms' wedding gifts are now quite as often pearls as diamonds, consisting of a pearl necklace of one festooned strand, or from two to six or eight strands, which may lie flat or be coiled like a rope; pearl ear-rings complete the parure, and may be either screws or drops with a small diamond at the top. If the groom prefers to give diamond ear-rings, they should be solitaires of not more than three or four carats the pair if they are drops; and if they are screws, weighing not over two carats the pair; large diamonds are for elderly women—for dowagers, not for brides. Bracelets given to the bride by the groom are slender and flexible, set with diamonds alone, or else pearls with diamonds. Instead of the crescent or star of diamonds, a diamond sun is a new brooch given brides for fastening lace of the corsage or the bridal veil. A true-lover knot made of loops of small diamonds is for the same purpose. At this season of gifts the bride, not wishing to monopolize all, gives the groom something practical such as sleeve-buttons or a scarf-pin, or a set of studs, which for the sake of sentiment may all be of pearls; she also gives her bridesmaids each a brooch or a bonnet-pin of an enamelled flower, or of some small stones, or else a slender bracelet. A souvenir ring or a fan is given each maiden. Scarf-pins are the usual gift from the groom to his ushers, and always gloves and boutonniers for the ceremony.

Wedding gifts to the bride from her friends are by no means confined to jewels or to silver; certainly not to table silver, which it is the province of near relatives to give; but there are many small things in silver which make especially personal gifts, and are therefore sufficiently important to be chosen by the bridesmaids or other young friends. Thus there is the silver-bound prayer-book which the bride carries during the marriage ceremony, or a silver girdle to wear with her tea gown; a long-handled, slender lorgnon of silver, or else an oxidized silver opera glass; a useful chatelaine watch of artistically enamelled silver; hair-pins of shell with comb-like silver tops, or the tiny shell side combs with silver mounting; finger-shaped vinaigrettes of silver short enough to thrust inside the glove; a pocket bonbonniere of hammered or repousse work; and, above all, the lovely silver-mounted toilet articles, the trays for brushes, or the brushes themselves with Japanese or repousse designs on the back and handle, pin trays for the bureau, jewel cases, powder boxes, and perfume bottles of silver in the revived fluted patterns, or else enamelled, or studded in rococo fashion. Away from these the giver is bewildered what to choose from among the beatiful things which are also useful—the choice napery for the bride's linen chest, Oriental rugs, English glass and porcelain, a Venetian mirror, an etching, books of value, whether in vellum or cloth, and the many small bits of furniture, a Chippendale chair for the bride's own room, or a tall, stately Henri Deux hall chair of carved wood and tapestry. a *vernis Martin* table, a Sheraton desk, or a pretty willow rocker all white and gold or in the new rose tints, a carved pedestal for a bust. an irregular shelved cabinet for bric-a-brac, or a low mahogany table for afternoon tea.

MISSOURI NOTES.

Christian county has not had a saloon for six years.

Cameron voted against licensing saloons Saturday.

Two boys, aged 16 and 17 years, have been arrested at Osceola for horse stealing. The theft was committed in the Indian Territory.

Colonel L. F. Goben, one of the first settlers of Livingston county, with his two sons, who are visiting him, went to a famous spring on his farm the other day and cleared away some overhanging brush when a peculiar colored thin rock attracted his notice. He tapped it and it broke, the point falling to the ground. He picked it up and found that it was a portion of a slab having engraved upon it a part of a wing; the other and larger part of the slab was uncovered and near it were found two others similar to it and a small copper bust resembling, in appearance, a doll's head. The slabs were about ten inches in length and bore the representation of the figure of the bust. Written under each were the words "L. E. Votewi, theophorus shoddoi deus quem Colimus." On the bust was engraved right below the neck, "Deus quem Colimus." Whether these are Indian relics or whether they are remains of the old Jesuits is not known. Colonel Goben will search farther.

Badly sprained back cured by St. Jacobs Oil.—J. Walters, Johnstown, Pa.

TOO MANY DOCTORS.

Dr. W. A Hammond on the Business Side of the Profession.

New York Letter to the St. Louis Republican.

"There are 500 doctors in this city more than is needed," said Dr. William A. Hammond, as he leaned back in his chair and glanced benignly at a pile of bank bills on the table before him, all of which were either of $10 or $20 denominations. The famous physician is about 60 years old, wears a closely cropped white beard and has slate-colored eyes. His expression and manner indicate a kindly disposition from which keen business methods and success have ground off all excrescences of useless generosity. A man whose practice is as extended as his is, has little time for anything but business, and yet Dr. Hammond never fails to make time for doing what it seems to him may result in benefit to others. It was this impulse that led him to talk about his profession after he had disposed of thirty patients who had called and while his carriage waited at the door to take him to those who were unable to leave their houses.

"Daniel Webster used to say," he continued, "that there is plenty of room at the top." It is true in medicine as elsewhere, but it is a hard climb to get there. The profession is sadly overcrowded, and in no places more so than in the great cities to which young fellows flock induced by the prospects of great rewards. There is another incentive to settling in a great city, and a worthier one, no doubt, in that here the opportunities for study are immeasurably greater than in the country. I do not mean in the several schools here so much as in the vast population which develop all known diseases and brings cases to the hospitals in such numbers that in a comparatively short time a student physician may have under his eye substantially all the forms of malady which it is desirable he should know about. This is of the greatest possible value to those who are interested in specialties, and I would say that I believe that it is the sensible thing for young doctors to endeavor to make themselves specialists. This in spite of the fact that the special fields are getting crowded as well as the general fields. But the specialist has more to look forward to in the way of rewards than the general practitioner, and more to hope for in the way of contributing to the advance of the science; for it is reasonable that more can be learned of the progress of disease and its treatment from a studious application of attention to one form than from considering such cases as may arise in a general practice. I was one of the first to make a specialty of nervous disorders, and I suppose I am as prominent as anybody in that line. It is a very poor day when I do not take in $200."

Here the doctor rose abruptly and took of his coat. He resumed his talk as he buttoned another coat over his immaculate white vest and busied himself with tucking his pile of bills in a safe place and making other preparations for his visits to distant patients.

"If a young man, after getting his diploma, can get with an established physician who will throw the surplus of his practice in the young man's way and give him the benefit of his long experience, he will have by far the best chance of success. For here, as in all other lines of work, influence tells. My son is a doctor who has been in the profession six years. He makes ten thousand a year, but he could not be doing that if he had not had me to help him. A fair average practice for a young doctor who has got ordinary ability is two thousand a year. There are many who do not succeed at all. It isn't that young men are so actively opposed. But when he starts in nothing is known about him. He has to make his own success at the start by persistent effort, hoping to make a hit by the treatment of some hard cases. It is when a young physician has become successful enough to attract attention that real opposition to him is developed. Then others try to crowd him out, for his success injures them all more or less. What a doctor needs more than anything else besides his learning, is tact in dealing with patients. If he has tact and perseverance he will be likely to get on. He ought always to keep up his studies, for a physician is never too old to learn. The science is constantly advancing, and it behooves a good practitioner to keep abreast of the times. I am constantly delving into subjects akin to my specialty, reading on them and even devoting considerable time to writing about them. And while on this point I want to say emphatically that a young physician should not try to support himself by teaching or any other kind of work while pursuing his studies. He should give his whole time to the matter and make up his mind to be a doctor with all that implies, or nothing."

"Then would you be inclined to dissuade a young man without capital from undertaking the study of medicine?"

"Everything depends upon the young man. There are some men so full of energy and perseverance that no obstacle is too great to prevent them from trying for and winning success in medicine. But capital to live on for a time until a paying practice can be gained is a most desirable thing."

The doctor was ready to go, and a gorgeous colored man in full dress suit and brass buttons opened the door for him, and he stepped into a richly fitted open carriage and his liveried driver turned his span of gray horses up the avenue.

An Object Lesson.

Henry Watterson in Courier-Journal.

Taxation must be reduced; everybody admits that now. The divisions arise when we begin to discuss the methods of reduction.

The plan of the New York *Tribune*, of which Mr. Randall seems to be the chief advocate, is to repeal the internal taxes, and then advance the rates on imports in order to restrict purchases abroad. This is on the principle that like cures like; *similia similibus curantur.* We are suffering from too much protection, and the *Tribune* prescribes a little more of the same medicine.

The "Parsee Merchant," writing for the New New York *Times*, employs the "deadly parallel columns" with the purpose of illustrating the effect of repealing internal taxes and leaving the tariff undisturbed. Here is his table:

		Per cent.
Free whisky. Free tobacco, Free beer.	Tax on sugar	80
	Tax on rice	112
	Tax on salt	83
	Tax on corn starch	93
	Tax on potatoes	45
	Tax on woolen dress goods costing 22c a yard	71
	Tax on common cloth	91
	Tax on woolen hosiery	70
	Tax on flannels	72
	Tax on common woolen shawls	87
	Tax on cotton hosiery	45
	Tax on cotton bagging	54
	Tax on plain earthenware	55
	Tax on window glass	86
	Tax on plate glass	147
	Tax on steel rails	80

We doubt if any intelligent economist, or any sincere philanthropist, would indorse such an arrangement as this. The attorneys of the manufacturers are clamorous for free whisky, and they are trying to form an alliance with the fanatical prohibitionists, who object to any tax on whisky, on the plea that it gives governmental sanction to its manufacture.

Our people are very practical, and they look at this matter from a common-sense standpoint. The point is, shall the government repeal the tax on whisky or the tax on salt? Shall it repeal the tax on beer or the tax on flannel? Shall it repeal the tax on tobacco or the tax on blankets?

To tax an article is to increase its cost; it is to that extent to interfere with its consumption. Taxation is not a blessing, it is a burden; it does not create, it destroys. No nation fit for self-government would choose free whisky, free tobacco and free beer in place of untaxed tools and clothing.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Tourist rates to Florida this year will be $10 or $12 lower than last winter. The reduction is made in an effort to stem the tide of travel to the Pacific coast.

The New Hampshire legislature has indefinitely postponed action on the law compelling the railroads within the state to make a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile.

Beginning with to-day all the employes in the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, numbering 1,500, will work nine hours instead of ten, and suffer a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages.

Since the first of January the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe company has raised $50,000,000—a larger sum than was ever raised for a railroad company in the world in a single year.

The Pennsylvania company is reducing the number of cars to be hauled by one locomotive and increasing the speed of the freight trains. Fully 50 per cent of the cars they now haul on the Pennsylvania lines carry 50,000 to 60,000 pounds for a car load, and with the reduced number of cars there is more tonnage hauled on each train.

All connecting Northwestern roads of the Minnesota & Northwestern have withdrawn their joint tariffs to Lake Michigan points on the east and Missouri river points on the west. This is in consequence of the reduction in freight rates made by the Minnesota & Northwestern in August, and is intended to force the road back to the former high rates.

LABOR ITEMS.

One factory in Newark, N. J., turns out 150,000,000 corkscrews in a year.

Chicago is to have a new water tunnel four miles long and eight feet in diameter.

To build the Lodi watermelon house at the Stockton, Cal., fair required 1,200 large melons.

Bituminous rock is being shipped from Santa Cruz to Chicago, to be used for street pavements.

The *Craftsman*, Washington, publishes the detailed report for the first year of James J. Dailey, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel fund, showing a total of $5,181.22 added by the printers to the Childs-Drexel check for $10,000, and says: "Now for a still better showing for the second year!"

The *Engineering News* asserts that the ballots so far received indicate the adoption of the recommendations of the Master Car Builders' association concerning automatic couplers "by at least the necessary two-thirds." The New York *Times* adds to this: It is probable, therefore, that in the next twelve months safe automatic couplers will be substituted for the perilous "link and pin" on many roads, and that the mortality caused by the use of the link and pin will be greatly reduced. About 450 railroad employes are killed every year in this country while using the old coupler, and more than 4,000 are severely injured.

The sufferer who wants a new backbone is made well and happy by St. Jacobs Oil.

"TO LET—NO CHILDREN."

It has been iterated until the saying has almost passed into a proverb, that the native Americans are dying out and that the country is mainly dependent for its increase of population upon the influx of foreigners and their descendants.

While many thinking people are not prepared to accept this idea as containing an incontestable truth, it is manifest that business men, at least, whom the subject closely touches, have examined it carefully and are prepared to give it their endorsement. This may perhaps surprise those who do not realize how closely cause and effect is studied by the keen investor. In no instance, however, is the general acceptance of the theory, that an American marriage must be a childless one—more manifest, than in the plan and construction of the *flat*, or apartment intended and a dvertised as a "Residence for a Small Family."

During the present season numerous buildings have been erected divided into flats—handsome and attractive, the exterior well planned and comfortably arranged within, but with this idea paramount, that the family not only is, but must continue to be, literally of the smallest. Inspection of these apartment houses shows: A neat entrance, handsome parlor or parlors, a good dining room, a kitchen,—given in addition the *sine qua non* of a capable *chef*—suggesting a possible round of Lucullus-like feasts,—a well fitted bath room, servants' quarters, plenty of closets—and *one* bedroom.

Were this the plan of only a few of these newly built "flats," one might readily suppose that they had been constructed with special reference to the honeymoon year, when a nest cannot be too cosy for the happy couple, and the new Benedict would rise up and bless the architect whose arrangements precluded the looked for and much dreaded invitation to his mother-in-law.

But the rule is a general one, and indicates that the Kansas City builders, like Canute of old, have said "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further," and being disciples of Malthus evidently, and convinced that there should be a check to the increase of population have argued in this wise: "What check can be of greater efficacy, than a practical indication that there is no room for a larger population?

"The flat is a microcosm. No spare room in the flat—ergo: no spare room in the world."

True, the young couple is spared much trouble by this limitation of space; they are secure from the importune invasion of country cousins, and need not dread the pre-emption of the guest chamber for an indefinite period by any mothers-in-law. But what is to become of families which consist at the outset of more than two?—where, in addition to the husband and wife, there happens to be, a brother, sister, or mother whose comfort must be provided for? Such a contingency has evidently not been contemplated in the erection of our modern flats. In this apparent fear that the human race may increase beyond the possibility of finding elbow room, is it not possible that here in the United States of America it may be, as now, for instance in Norway, where the country is peopled pretty nearly up to its resources, so that the population can increase but slowly; where as a man grows up he steps into the vacant niche in the community which was waiting for him—(or if not vacant, he must wait for it)—where young men and maidens as they arrive at maturity, though they fall in love and are betrothed as elsewhere, do not, or rather can not, marry until a "*houseman*" dies, or until in some way or another room is made for them?

Such reflections as these are the surely not unnatural result of a somewhat protracted, but, alas, unsuccessful search for a *flat* adapted to the wants of a "small family." And the conclusion arrived at is that some one is still occupying the winter's *niche* in Kansas City. Meanwhile the very anxious question arises: How long must we wait until a "*houseman*" dies?

Seriously, though, cannot some enterprising builder evolve a plan that will relieve America of the charge of being the only country in the world that cannot lodge its great middle class? Our city by no means stands alone in this respect. If we except Philadelphia, there is probably not a large city on the continent where the family of moderate means is not nomadic, shifting from one inconvenient and expensive lodgment to another, in the vain attempt to find a spot wherein to set up his *lares* and *penates* without being compelled to give up half his income in return.

In this connection one's thoughts turn involuntarily to comparison with other countries, and while everyone will admit, that in the matter of comfort, luxury and in many respects, convenience of arrangement, the American builder has not only taken a leaf out of the book of his European *confrere*, but he has far outstripped him. It is likewise true that having as far as possible "proved all things," one is almost willing to relinquish some of the essential American improvements in favor of the light, air and greater space afforded in continental apartments.

At the present moment the writer thinks, with a feeling akin to homesickness, of a year spent in Southern Germany, in the charming city of Stuttgart, dear to the hearts of many Americans, with whom it is a favorite resort. There, a *bel etage* in a fashionable part of the town, say the *Neckar Strasse*,—consisting of drawing room, dining room, library, three bed-rooms and kitchen, with servants' quarters in the attic, can be had for the reasonable rental of one hundred marks or twenty-five dollars per month. Every room spacious and well lighted, for such a thing as a dark chamber, or one opening upon a "well" is a thing unknown, and all furnished with the comfortable, if not strictly beautiful white porcelain stone. True, these apartments do not boast of our "modern conveniences"—stationary washtubs or even running water in the kitchen you may look for in vain, but bright, rosy cheeked, smiling Lizette, the cook, is content to use the pump in the court yard, and is, besides, a picture worth looking at, as she passes you on the stairs with a pail of water on her well-shaped head.

The bath-room, also, you may look for in vain in a French or German apartment, but the custom prevails in all continental cities of patronizing the many Turkish, Russian or ordinary bathing establishments, where, according to your taste, you may indulge in the most luxurious or simple of baths. Should you, however, prefer to treat yourself to the luxury at home you have but to send an order by post, card or messenger and bath-tub and hot water, brought in a wagon possibly from the extreme end of the town, will be delivered at your place of abode, and after the men have emptied the barrels of hot water into the bathing tub, your maid will announce to you that all is ready. The hour when the bath is to be called for is stated, and at the price of about thirty-five cents, including a *douceur* of a few cents to the carrier, you have had a bath in your apartment.—American taste will probably prefer the American bath room—and no one will be inclined to dispute its superior advantage—but if the choice lay between ample room at moderate expense, good light, and plenty of fresh air on the one hand, and a pretty flat with stationary washtubs, electric bells, bath, and even the New York hall-boy in uniform, joined to cramped quarters, and dark, ill-ventilated sleeping rooms—at an extortionate rental—surely more than one would decide in favor of the apartment on the Neckar Strasse, especially with the pretty smiling Lizette, who is a veritable *cordon bleu*, to cook your dinner, and Marie, who can "do up" your laces and daintily remodel your Paris gowns, to announce that "*Madame est servie.*"

OLGA GORDON.

Civilizing the Wild West.

From the Boston Post.

In Boston the latest social fad is known as "The Cheerful Letter Exchange." A lady obtains the addresses of several "poor but respectable" women and girls residing in the distant west, which she distributes among the young women in her social set. Each young woman then writes to the persons whose addresses she has received and offers to exchange bright and cheery letters. In most instances the proposal is accepted with gratitude, and thus many letters, books and papers are sent out of Boston homes of cultivation and leisure to give pleasure and amusement in presumed to be less favored homes.

KANSAS NOTES.

Arkansaw City has a "boy preacher."

Concordia is talking of building a street car line.

The city council of Cherryvale, Kas., has let the franchise for electric lights.

Fred Grant is a candidate for coroner on the Republican ticket in Franklin county.

The ladies of Topeka propose to raise money to buy uniforms for Marshall's military band.

The gas company at Hutchinson has quit boring. The *News* says it cannot be learned why the drilling was stopped.

The new proprietors of the Leavenworth *Times* arrived at Leavenworth yesterday and will take charge of the paper at once.

The receipts of the Leavenworth internal revenue for September were over $15,000. In September, 1886, the receipts were $11,211.87.

A meeting of the Republican editors of southwestern Kansas has been called for Garden City, Kas., next Friday, to organize for next year.

Atchison's electric light system is so badly out of order that a Chicago man has been sent for to doctor it. The lights have been extremely unsatisfactory for a week.

The Peabody *Graphic* understands the philosophy of egotism. Its editorial column is headed by the following lines from Pope:

"To observations that ourselves we make
We grow more partial for the observer's sake."

A Wellington man who is in the state penitentiary for committing rape is making an effort to secure his release. He was committed on the testimony of his young daughter, and several of his friends have made affidavit that the child has lately said in their presence that her father is not guilty but she was compelled by her mother to swear as she did. Both the daughter and mother are now in a house of ill repute in Wellington.

DRAMATIC DRIFT.

It is rumored that Lester Wallack has saved only a modest competency after all his years of acting and management.

Sarah Bernhardt has written a play called "The Pin." It is said to be full of bright points, sharp satire and polished dialogue.

The 500th performance of Gounod's "Faust" at the Paris opera house occurs on November 4. The composer of the opera is to conduct the performance.

While Lawrence Barrett is playing with Edwin Booth, he has turned over "Francesca da Rimini" and "Rienzi" to F. C. Bangs, who will travel with these two tragedies.

Young Henry Irving, son of the great tragedian, has decided not to attempt the stage, as he once contemplated, but instead, study for the bar. He is the eldest son and 17 years of age.

ILLOGICAL.

She stood beside me while I gave an order for a bonnet;
She shuddered when I said, "And put a bright bird's wing upon it."

A member of the Audubon society was she,
And cutting were her comments upon worldly folks like me.

She spoke about the helpless birds we wickedly were harming,
She quoted the statistics and they really were alarming.

She said God meant his little birds to sing in trees and skies,
And there was pathos in her speaking, and tears were in her eyes.

"Oh, surely in this beauteous world, you can find lovely things
Enough to trim your hats," she said, "without the dear birds' wings."

I sat beside her that same day in her own home at dinner—
Angelic being that she was, to entertain a sinner!

Her well appointed table groaned beneath the ample spread,
Course followed appetizing course, and hunger almost fled.

And then my charming hostess cried, "Do have a redbird, dear;
For they're so delicate and sweet at this time of the year!"

—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

STARBEAMS.

A German military band is going to invade England and depend on alms for a support.

Wing Yen is a candidate for councilman in Baltimore. The labor element is not supporting him.

Cuba tobacco leaf is high and Cuban cigars will rule high. Many will be the false representations.

They tell in Maine of a family of eight children, all cross-eyed, and none of them have studied either the Greek or German alphabet.

In the Louisville, Me., high school they are teaching stenography, typewriting and cooking. They have set a practical example which should be imitated.

Canary birds do reason, as one in Buffalo does. In the cage is a miniature well. When the bird becomes dry it goes to the well, lets down the bucket.

Some latitude for the pews must be allowed in Maine for the behavior of the occupants. A judge of that state has decided that it is perfectly legal for the members of a church to whisper to each other during service.

New York dry goods merchants are not encouraging pool-loating. In one week thirty-five dry goods clerks there lost their positions because the proprietors discovered that they frequented pool rooms during the evening.

Queen Victoria is in mourning. Her favorite dog "Noble" died suddenly a few days since. He had been an inmate of the royal kennel for sixteen years and had, by his sagacity and fond disposition, won the affection of the queen.

It is said that Kentucky is having a decorated jug craze. Turn about is fair play. The jug in Kentucky has been in the decorating business for many years. It is now only fair that it in turn should be ornamented. Of course the florid color will prevail.

Creed relations are getting mixed down in Louisiana. In a hamlet in that state the ceremonies in celebration of the Jewish New Year were held in the Baptist church, and the music was led by a Jewish woman, the wife of a Catholic, who is of mixed Protestant and Catholic descent.

A Sicilian has invented a method by which cremation is accomplished by electricity. The intense heat produced by the dynamo is to vaporize the entire body in a brief space of time. If cremation becomes popular it can not be said that man "returns to dust" and "becomes food for worms," but that he is ashes and gathered into the urn.

If Prince Bismarck should travel in this country he could not get along on the speeches he delivers in Germany on his journeyings along through the empire. Recently at Halle he was met by a great crowd that cheered him lustily. When the uproar had subsided he said: "You think I'm going to make a speech—you are mistaken—I'm tired—good night."

There is one good feature about the Salvation Army. No matter if fallen, it does not desert its female members. A London item says: Women of the Salvation Army abroad have a heart worked in India ink upon the right shoulder. No matter whether she is or is not in good standing, if she is sick or dies away from home in a foreign country, the sign of the heart entitles her to care of burial at the expense of the organization.

THE SPORTING CIRCLE.

News of General Interest to All Devotees of the Turf and Diamond.

It was chilly for the Willows at League park yesterday, and they left for Independence shivering, with two runs to their credit. The Kansas City club only played with eight men, and did not need them all to make eight runs. Manager Manning played ball after Latham's style, and kept the crowd in a continual roar. At one time, with a man on base, Manning purposely threw the ball out in center field and the Willow man scored amid the cheers of a mob of fifty people. Another time Manning showed the audience how little they knew about base ball by running past second base into left field, closely followed by the Willow second baseman, who had no idea that Manning was already out until that player so declared himself.

The foot race and the jumping match were not given, but the crowd was already satisfied with the burlesque. After some one in the audience had informed the Willows that the game was over the crowd departed and the gates of League Park closed on the last ball match of the season.

The man with his "tips" on the standing of the League clubs at the close of the season is not now to be found. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* base ball contest, which was opened May 1, for a prize of $100 offered to any person who would place the eight National League clubs in the order that they would finish the season, has been decided. The offer had the effect of bringing guesses from all parts of the world wherever an American could be found. The contest closed June 30 with a total of 4,285 guesses and the result will be announced to-day. The great stumbling block was the status of Philadelphia club; only twenty persons placed the Quaker city nine in second place. Just 176 people named the correct places on six of the eight clubs. No one of all the 4,285 guessers hit the right combination for the entire eight. Nobody, therefore, can claim the coveted prize.

The Brooklyns defeated the Browns on the Long Island grounds yesterday by a score of 10 to 3.

Mike Kelly, of the Bostons, always had a weakness for the stage, and now comes the report that he has signed a contract to fill the place of Moiss as the interlocutor for McNish, Johnson & Slavins's minstrels. The contract calls for Kelly's appearance in California in January, 1888.

Alber tLire, the owner of Harry Wilkes, is delighted with the performance of his stallion at Kansas City fair grounds on Saturday. Wilkes' record is 2:13½.

LOCAL NOTICES.

LIQUORS FOR KANSAS.

Write forprice list and condition of shipment to GEORGE EYSSELL,
Drug Store Opposite Waiting Rooms.

Money on chattels at low rates, 702 Delaware street. Missouri Mortgage Loan Co.

Just received from the Minnesota Stoneware a carload of the finest stoneware ever shipped to this city, among which are a very beautiful variety of Flower Pots. Call and examine our stock.

L. B. AUSTIN,
No. 20 East Fourth street.

Landis Transfer and Livery company, with a full line of carriages and omnibusses, as well as all styles of light livery, are always ready to meet any demand in their line. They are the only company in the city who have a perfect system in carriage and baggage business. Anybody need have no fears in taking one of their carriages anywhere. They have fixed rates and certain rules from which no driver is allowed to vary, viz.:

Passengers to and from depot 50 cents each, baggage free, to any point within limits, north of Twenty-third street and west of Woodland avenue; to any point beyond these points $1 will be charged for each passenger.

Reasonable charges and promptness is the maxim of this company.

Special line call carriages for weddings, balls, operas, etc.

Should you need anything in their line you will save money and annoyance by calling for Landis' carriage. All drivers in livery; name on carriages and drivers' caps.

We will consider it a personal favor to have reported to general office, 811 Wyandotte street, any overcharge or neglect on the part of drivers or any other employes. All overcharges cheerfully refunded. Tel. 326.

MRS. CLEVELAND COMMENDS THE NEW HOME.

Mr. H. C. Brace, manager of the Wyandotte branch of the "New Home" Sewing Machine company, desirous of adding to the comfort of the President's wife's stay in Kansas City, wrote to the illustrious lady, offering to present her with one of the company's finest machines. Mr. Brace had the honor of receiving the following reply in Mrs. Cleveland's own handwriting:

COATES HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 13.
H. C. Brace, Wyandotte, Kas.

SIR:—Your kind offer of a New Home Sewing Machine, as a personal gift, is for obvious reasons declined. However, allow me, in the name of the President, to thank you for the kindly spirit of the offer and your kind wishes for our good health and safety.

Permit me to say I regard the "New Home" as the best machine.

Very truly yours,
FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND.

Mrs. Cleveland evidently speaks from experience or she would not have ventured to write of the "New Home" as the "best machine." The proprietors will naturally feel proud of such a splendid endorsement by the first lady in the land.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Rare chance to visit the beautiful Indian Territory and Baxter Springs via the Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 9:50 a. m., and the Missouri Pacific railroad Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 8:25 a. m., returning on the 20th. Round trip tickets only $1.50, to be had on trains. Sale, at public auction, of the beautiful Warwick Place addition to Baxter Springs on 19th.

A HOME FOR $4,000.

28 feet of beautiful high ground with a substantial eight room house, convenient to the Troost avenue cable at Twenty-fourth street, for $4,000; one-fourth cash.

COTHRELL & WHITNEY,
Telephone 608. 113 West Sixth street.

EIGHTH NEAR [illegible]ADWAY.

We have 121 feet on [illegible]ighth street, near Broadway, at $350 a foo[illegible] Have you ever heard of anything so cheap?

COTHRELL & WHITNEY,
Telephone 608. 113 West Sixth street.

L. B. Austin, No. 20 East Fourth street has just received a full and complete stock of goods suitable for the fall trade. Has a full line of teas, coffees, California canned goods, jellies, preserves, in fact everything nice and good in the grocery line. Defies competition in price and quality.

Have you tried the Troy Steam Laundry yet? If not, give them a call; it will surprise you to see what nice work they are getting out. Telephone 392. Don't forget the number, 1312 Main street.

Country Produce and Provisions.

Prices below are for round lots from first hands unless otherwise quoted. On orders higher prices are charged.

BUTTER—Receipts good. market strong. Creamery, fancy, 22c; choice creamery, 20@21c; farm dairy, choice to fancy, 14@17c; farm dairy, medium, 12@13½c; store packed, choice, 12@13c; store packed, poor, 9c.

EGGS—Receipts rather light and market strong Candled, 15c per dozen; uncandled, 12@12½ per dozen.

POULTRY—Receipts heavy and the demand poor. Springs, 2 and 3 lbs. average $2.25; springs, 1½ lbs. average, $2.00; springs, small, $1.50; hens, choice heavy, $2.25; mixed hens and roosters, $2.25; roosters, $1.75; turkey hens, 7½c per lb.; turkey gobblers 7½c per lb.; spring ducks, Pekin, $2.75; spring ducks, common, $2.50; spring geese, choice, $3.50.

CHEESE—Eastern full cream out of store: Young America, new, 13c; Twins, 11½c per lb.; Kansas and Missouri, 8c per lb.; Cheddar, 11@12c; Flats, 11½c, Edam Cheese, $12 per case. Skim cheese in job lots, fair to choice, 4@5c; brick cheese, 14@15c; Limburger, 12½@14c.

VEGETABLES—CELERY—Michigan at 25@35c per bunch. CABBAGE—We quote home grown at 2@. c per pound. POTATOES—Missouri and Kansas on consignments in car lots at 50c per bushel. Colorado in car lots at 70c, Utahs in car lots at 70c per bu. SWEET POTATOES—50@60 for reds; 60@70 for yellow. ONIONS—75@90c per bu. SIMLYN SQUASH—20c per doz. hds. TOMATOES—Home grown, 50c per bu. TURNIPS—Home grown 50c per bu. BEETS—40c per bu. EGG PLANT—75@90c per doz.

FRUIT—BANANAS—Shipping lots, $2.25@2.50 per bunch for choice; fancy, $3.50@4.50. LEMONS—Palermo, $5.00@5.50 per box; Messinas, $5.50@7.00. PINEAPPLES—No. 1, $5.75 per doz; No. 2, $2.50. ORANGES—Messina, fancy, $4.50@5.00 per box; California. Pomonas and San Gabriels, $3.75; California Riversides, $5; Mediterranean sweets, $5; Washington navels, $6.25. PEACHES—California, $1.72@5.25. PEARS—California, at $3.00 per 40-lb box; New York, $4.00@4.50 per 80-lb keg; Michigan, choice, 40@60c per 10-lb basket. APPLES—$1.00@2.50 per bbl.

SMALL FRUITS—Grapes—Concords, 35@40c per 10-lb basket; Delawares 40@50c per 10-lb basket; California muscats, $1.50 per 20-lb box; California white Hamburg, $1.50@2.00; Rose of Peru, $1.25; Tokays, $2.00. Plums—Wild goose, 75@1.00 per ¼ bu. box; Chicasaw, 50@80c per ¼ bu. box; California, $1.75 per box; yellow southern, $1.50 per 16-quart case; damasons, $1.25 per peck. Crabs—Michigan, $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

EVAPORATED FRUITS—Apples, choice ring 13c; poor, 7c; unpealed peaches, 13@16c; pealed peaches, old, 18c; new, 28@30c. Apricots, Cal. preserved, 28c; Cal. pitted plumbs, 14c; prunes, 12c; raspberries, 23c; blackberries, 11c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, $3.00 per dozen; plover, 75c per doz.; squirrels, $1.10@1.35 per doz; teal duck, $2.25 per doz.; jack rabbits, 20c each; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 7½c; No. 2, 6c: branded, 1c less; dry flint, Mexicans, 14@15c; Indian trimmed, 13½@14c; westerns, 13@14c; Texas, 13c; Colorado and Montanas, 12@12½c; kip and calf, 10@12c. SHEEP SKINS—Green salted, native wool pelts, 28@30 per lb. for estimated wool, from 60c to $1.25 each; lambs each. 70c and down; shearlings, each 25@35c dry flint, native wool pelts, No. 1, 10@12c; No. 2, 8@10c; Montana wool pelts 15@17c for No. 1; No. 2, 13@14c; lambs, prime 10@12c; damaged 4c; shearlings, prime 7@9c, damaged, 4c; DEER SKINS—Summer, No. 1, 30c, No. 2, 25c; fall, 26@28c; damaged, 20@23c; winter, 18@20c; damaged, 13@15c; dry salted, 12@15c. ANTELOPE—Dry flint. No. 1, 15@18c, damaged, 10@13c. HORSE HIDES—$2.50 each and down, depending on size and quality.

OYSTERS—New York counts, 45c per quart can New York extra selects, 35c; standards, 25c; Baltimore standards, $1.25 per gal.; Baltimore selects $2.00 per gal.

BROOM CORN—Green, running to hurl and covers, per pound, 3½@4c; green, self-working. 4@4½c; inside and covers, 4@4½c; slightly tipped and self-working, 3@3½c; slightly tipped inside and covers, 3@3½c; common, running to hurl and covers, 2@2½c; common, self-working, 2@2½c; common, inside and covers, 2¼@3c; crocked, as to length and color, 2@2½.

PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS—SUGAR CURED MEAT—Hams, 12¼@11½c as to quality; New York shoulders, 7c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dried beef, ham pieces extra dry, 11c; smoked beef tongues $5.00 per dozen; California picnic hams, 8c; cottage or boneless hams, 9½c. SIDE MEATS—Packed dry salt short clear sides, 9¼c; long clear sides, 9c; English bellies, 9½c; clear backs, 9½c; short rib sides, 9c; shoulders, 6c; smoked—short clear bacon, 10c: long clear bacon, 9½c; English bellies, 10¼c, clear bacon backs, 10¼c; bacon short ribs at 9¾c: bacon shoulders, at 6c. LARD—Family lard, tierces, quoted at 7c: in barrels, at 7c: half. barrels, 7¼c; tubs, 7½c; 10 lb. pails, 7¾c; 3 lb. pails, 8c; white rose tierces, 7¾c; barrels, 7⅞c; half-barrels, 8c; tubs, 8¼c; 10 lb. pails, 8½c; 3 lb. pails, 8¾c. CORNED BEEF—Extra choice family plate in barrels, $8.00; extra choice family plate in half-barrels, $5.00; Scotch roll corned beef in barrels, $10.00; half-barrels, $6.00; extra mess beef in barrels, $7.00; family mess beef in barrels, $6.50. BARRELLED MEATS—Boneless clear pork, backs only. $18.00; family pork, $15.00; mess pork, $15.00.

BEANS—Eastern consignments, medium hand-picked, $2.25 per bu.; navy, hand-picked, $2.20; western country consignments, medium, hand-picked, $1.65; navy, do, $1.25; screened, 25@50c less as to cleanness; California navy, $2.20 per bu.; California pink beans, 2½c per lb; California butter, 5¼c per lb; Lima, 4½c per lb.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 14@16c; light fine, 16@18c; medium, 22@24c; medium combing, 22@25c; coarse combing, 19@20c; low and carpet, 15@17c; Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 12@14c; light fine, 14@17c; medium, 16@20c; low and carpet, 12@15c; tub washed, choice, 32@34c; medium, 28@30c; dingy and low, 24@26c.

FIELD SEEDS—Timothy, choice, $2.45@2.50; timothy, prime, $2.42@2.42; clover, red prime, $4.00@5.00; clover, white, $8.25@9.00; clover, Alaske, $7.00@7.10; clover, mammoth or sapling, $5.15@5.25; clover, alfalfa, $6.90@7.00; Kentuck, bluegrass, fancy, $1.05@1.18; orchard grass, true $1.30@1.40; red top, prime, 50@55c; tall meadow, goat grass, $1.75@1.85; Johnson grass, $2.50@2.60; mixed lawn grass, $1.90@2.00; sweet vernal, $2.25@2.30; Fulcaster seed wheat, $1.75; hemp $1.20@1.40; English perennial rye grass, 5½c per lb.; meadow fescue, or English bluegrass, 6½c per lb.; Italian rye grass, 9c per lb.; canary, recleaned, 5c per lb.; rape, 5c per lb.

HONEY—White comb, patent boxes, 1 lb., 18c patent boxes 2 lb., 17c; dark and irregular, 10@12c; extracted in barrels, 6½c per lb.; 5 gallons, 5@7c, according to quality; California pure strained white, at 9@10c; California comb, 20c per lb.

CIDER—Pure sweet apple juice, $3.50 per bbl.; cider vinegar, choice filtered, 10@12c per gal., in 46-gal., bbls.

BEESWAX—Amber, 20c per lb., No. 2, 16c.

FEATHERS—Prime geese, white, 35c per lb; mixed with gray, 30c per lb.; soiled, mixed and old, 15@25c; 10 per cent tare on small sacks, 3 per cent on large.

MISCELLANEOUS TALLOW—No. 1, 3¼c per lb., No. 2, 2¾c per lb. MAPLE SUGAR, 11@13c per pound as to quality. COUNTRY BROOMS, at $1.50@1.75 per doz. SORGHUM—In car lots. old cask, 15@20c per gal.; new good, 25@28c; do. fancy syrups, 30@35c. POP CORN—2@2½c per lb. MAPLE SUGAR—11@13c per lb, as to quality. SAUER KRAUT—Bbls., $7.10; half bbls, $4.00. GREASE—White, 3½c per lb.; yellow, 3c; brown, 2c. ONION SETS—$1.00@1.25 per bu.

Bullene, Moore,
Emery & Co.

TO-MORROW: Cooler, fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

To-morrow will be the second day of the sale of Ladies' Winter Underwear. The usual price for these garments is almost cut in two.

The material, finish and general make-up is the best we've ever offered for the money. Better be prepared for the cooler weather coming.

To our lady patrons: On October 21st our Mr. Moulton will make a second "purchase trip" to New York for later fall novelties in Wraps, Suits, Tea Gowns, etc.

Special orders will be taken for any goods in this line until 3 p. m. of the day of his departure.

Put your thoughts on wool. A Dressing Sacque for these chilly mornings. We have a line of Flannels sold especially for this purpose.

The fancy Striped Plain Flannel differs from the Eiderdown or Jersey stripe in that it is of closer weave and has a smooth surface.

This flannel is used extensively for Wrappers also. Our 200 styles in all the various combinations of colorings and widths in stripes. Prices 47c, 60c, 75c, 90c, 98c yard.

[illegible]ain and Novelty Eider-[illegible] one yard wide either in solid colors or polka dots, dollar a yard. Eiderdown cloth is adapted for children's garments, caps, cloaks, robes and wraps; for ladies' sacques, jackets, opera cloaks and dressing gowns; also for counterpanes, afghans, rugs, ma[illegible] lap robes, and wherever warmth and durability, lightness of weight and beauty of appearance is desired.

This same goods is 28 inches wide; 75c yard.

Plaid Eiderdown in blocks of shaded colors, 9c yard.

Skirting Flannel, manufactured especially for the purpose, in stripes of black and blue, red and black and grey and black. Of the 50c quality, 2¼ yards makes a skirt pattern; of the 75c quality, 2¼ yards, and of the $1.50 quality, 1⅛ yards.

Red Flannel from 13c to $1.50 yard. Of the 52 different qualities and prices there is not but one piece in the stock that has cotton in it.

Full line of White Flannels the year round.

Cotton Batts for comforts 8 1-3c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 16 2-3c, 20c, 25c. This is the season of the year for making comforts.

Robe Prints 5c, 8 1-5c, 10c, 12c in all the fancy patterns of a new season.

Fine French Sateen in elegant designs, made especially for comforts. Back grounds of red, cream, pink, light blue, old gold, and black with elaborate coverings of flowers and vines in colorings, harmonizing, 50c yard at the wash goods counter.

Over 50 different styles of new Fall Sateens, 10½c and 12½c yard. Our Sateen stock is complete with the changing seasons the year round.

Our sales of Kid Gloves are beyond all precedent. No wonder; we keep in stock the best of French manufacture; none better in the world.

A lady from Chicago remarked last week: "You sell more Kid Gloves than any store in Chicago." But this is not surprising.

That times are yet more prosperous is evinced by the fact that since the first of this month our sales show an increase of 61.7 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Fall Novelties in Dr[illegible] Patterns.

Over three—hundred—and—fifty—styles; think of it! From $5.98 to $60 a pattern.

Understand, these are the newest and latest effects yet produced by the looms of Paris and Lyons. The art of combining wool, silk, plush and velvet in the many colorings and new and taking effects appears to be perfected in these.

For street wear or driving, receptions or dinners——material for all occasions on which neatness or elegance of apparel is called for.

Various makes of goods used among them—Camel's Hair, Diagonal, Bigogue, Hindoo Casmir, Melrose, Broad Cloths, combined with cut and uncut Plush and Velvet and Soutache and the Pompadour effects.

All the stylish colorings here represented—Chaudron, Vieux Rose, Vieux Rouge, Cresson, Gobelin Blue, Maroon, Myrthe, Marine, Loutre, Grenat, etc., etc.

There is nothing that we have seen in imported novelty woolen stuffs that equals these in elegance.

As Tailor-Made Costumes continue to be among the first things, Ladies will find w[illegible] carry a complete assortment [illegible] all grades and prices.

Also Corduroys in wide [illegible] heavy cords in plain colors [illegible] two-toned effects. The [illegible] thing in plain suits. $1.50 [illegible]

Bullene, M[illegible]
Em[illegible]

Seventh, Main and [illegible]

G. Y. Smith & Co.

MAIN AND ELEVENTH STS.

ANOTHER SPECIAL SALE

—IN OUR—

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT!

AN INVESTMENT FOR LADIES THAT WILL PAY A BIG INTEREST.

This week we will hold another special sale in our Curtain department. A few weeks ago we extended the balcony and enlarged the space of the Curtain department so as to accommodate such a stock as you would naturally expect to find here. The stock is now one of the largest in the west and there's none better. It includes not only the low priced and medium priced, but the most expensive and elegant goods to be found in this city as well. These are some of the items which will pay you a big interest on the investment if you buy this week:

10,000 yards Cream Curtain Scrim, 38 inches wide, choice patterns, at 6 1-4 cents.

[illegible] yards, 24 inch, extra fine quality Silk Plush in fifty new [illegible]des at $1.95; good value at $2.50.

[illegible],000 Opaque Shades, many new colors, all complete for hanging, for 75 cents upward, and no charge for hanging.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

Now.	Value.
$ .85	$1.25
1.50	2.25
2.50	3.75
3.75	5.25
5.95	9.00

TAMBOURED CURTAINS.

Now.	Value.
$ 3.25	$ 5.00
6.25	9.50
9.00	13.50
12.50	20.00
16.50	25.00

The above are all three and a half yards long, and there are 200, 100, 50, 20, 12 pairs each respectively.

TURCOMAN CURTAINS.

Now.	Value.
$ 4.50	$ 6.50
7.50	10.00
10.00	15.00

The above are all three and a half yards long, and there are 50, 40 and 10 pairs respectively.

A large line of imported Chenille Curtains in new patterns at

$11, WORTH $16.50.

Jute Velour Curtains in exquisite designs reduced from

$75.00 TO $55.00.

Nottingham Lace Bed Sets in

ANTIQUE,
TAMBOURED,
SHACHTEL

From $1.75 to $50 per set.

1,000 6-4 Tapestry Table Covers in new designs at $1.75; actually worth $2.50.

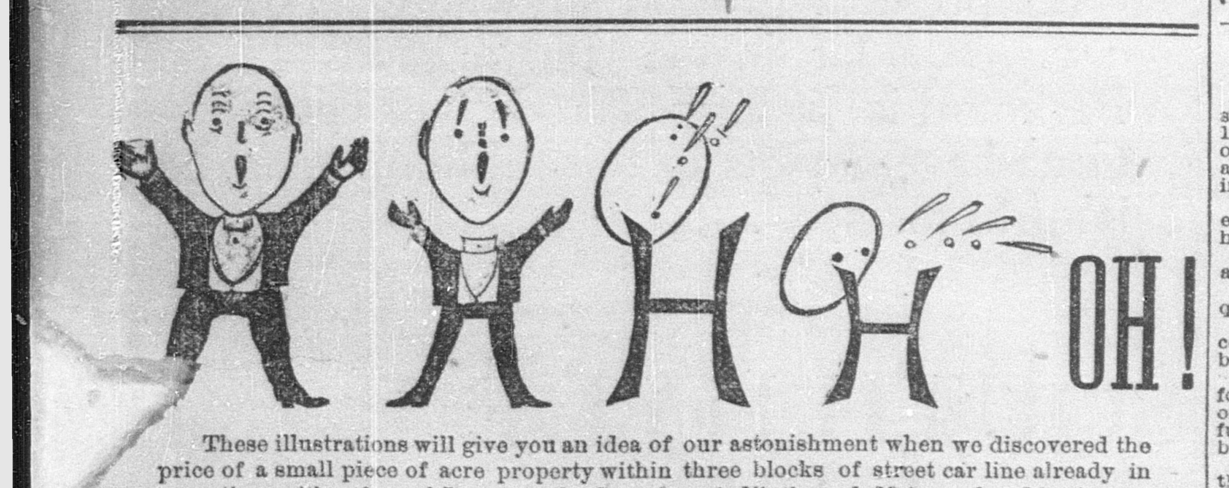
A choice line of Tapestries for Curtains and Furniture Covers. India Silk, plain and figured, in the newest shades and designs, at special prices during this sale.

3,000 5-foot Cherry, Ebony, Walnut and Ash Curtain Poles with Rings, Ends and Brackets at

25 CENTS.

Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

G. Y. SMITH & CO.



These illustrations will give you an idea of our astonishment when we discovered the price of a small piece of acre property within three blocks of street car line already in operation, with a fare of 5 cents to the Junction of Ninth and Main and a 20 minutes' ride to get there. The reason it was so cheap was the fact that there was absolutely no good road approaching it; but since the original owner parted with it there has been a broad, beautiful road laid out from it to the great 100 foot wide Boulevard, an access of which the former owner never dreamed. Now, as this road didn't cost the present owners of the property a cent, they propose to divide the profits with you, in order to close out the whole addition at once, prices being as follows:

50 Foot Lots	$150,	or $ 3 per foot.
50 Foot Lots	$200,	or $ 4 per foot.
50 Foot Lots	$250,	or $ 5 per foot.
50 Foot Lots	$300,	or $ 6 per foot.
50 feet, on grade, east front	$600,	or $12 per foot.
50 foot lot, corner, with shade trees,	$900,	or $18 per foot.

Thus allowing you to make 100 per cent on your investment at once without waiting for future rises, and even after adding on your 100 per cent the bargain could not then be duplicated. We will be pleased to show you the ground. EASY TERMS. No money required from builders.

WE HANDLE "SPECIAL BARGAINS" ONLY.

LLOYD & CO.,

[illegible] HEIDLEY BUILDING.

MELLIER PLACE!

This most sightly Addition adjoins the old Fair Grounds on the south and west and begins at the western limits of Westport.

It has more beautiful building sites than any three Additions in the city.

TERMS: One-fourth Cash, balance in one, two and three years.

LOTS, 50X135 FEET!

PRICES:

$20, $25 and $30 Per Foot!

MELLIER, DARRACH & CO., Agents,

Room 1, Alamo Building, Seventh and Delaware.

PLATS READY FOR AGENTS.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Andrew Downing and Martha J. Downing, his wife, and Charles A. Whitaker and Stella E. Whitaker, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the twelfth day of July, A. D., 1886, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B, number 191, at page 283, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of Jackson, in the state of Missouri, to wit: All of lot numbered twenty-five (25), in Chick and Krull's addition to the City of Kansas, as the same is marked and designated on the recorded plat of said addition which said conveyance to me was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made for value received by the said Andrew Downing, Martha J. Downing, Charles A. Whitaker and Stella E. Whitaker, dated at Kansas City, Mo., July 12th, 1886, payable one year after date to the order of J. W. Lowrance for the sum of six hundred and sixty-five (665) dollars, with interest at eight per cent per annum from date, which note is described in said deed of trust; and whereas the said note is now due and unpaid, and default has been made in the payment thereof;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee will, at the request of the legal holder of said note and by virtue of the powers in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, proceed to sell the real estate herein before described, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, in the City of Kansas, in Jackson county, Missouri, on Thursday, the twentieth day of October, A. D., 1887, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of paying said note and interest thereon, and the costs of executing this trust. ED. L. SCARRITT, Trustee

Kansas City, Mo., September 17, 1887. 341

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Fannie Petty, an unmarried person, by her deed of trust, dated December 6, 1884, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Jackson county, at Kansas City, Missouri, in book B 112, at page 558, conveyed to the undersigned trustee, all her right, title and leasehold interest in and to the following described real estate situate in Jackson county, Missouri, to-wit: Seventy feet off of the west end of lot No. 4, of Case & Balis's sub division of land 28, Old Town, Kansas City, Missouri, together with all buildings and improvements thereon, which said deed of trust was made for the purpose of securing to James J. Brennan the payment of thirteen promissory notes described therein, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of said notes and by the terms of said deed of trust all of said notes and the interest thereon have become due and payable and still remain due and unpaid, now therefore, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said notes the undersigned will by virtue of said deed of trust proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the south door of the county court house, northeast corner of Second and Main streets, in Kansas City, Missouri, county aforesaid, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1887, for the purpose of paying said notes that remain due and unpaid, together with interest thereon, and the cost and expense of executing this trust.

September 27, 1887. ROBERT L. YEAGER, Trustee.
25

Notice to Contractors for Paving.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 6, 1887.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office until 12 o'clock noon of October 17, 1887, at which time and place bids will be opened for furnishing all the materials, and doing all the necessary excavating and work for completing the following city improvements:

Paving that portion of Main, Maple avenue, Liberty and Lexington streets that encloses the court house square.

Said paving shall be cedar blocks, six inches long and resting on a seven inch concrete foundation.

About 7,640 square yards of paving will be required.

The bids shall be per square yard of pavement complete, and each street will require a separate bid.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and all information relative to the work obtained at this office. Payment for the work to be made from the fund derived from the collection of special tax bills.

No proposal from any contractor in default with the city on any previous contract will be considered. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond of $200 (to be approved by committee on public improvements) conditioned that the bidder will enter into contract at the price stated and furnish satisfactory security for the speedy completion of the work.

The right reserved to reject any or all bids if deemed too high. F. A. JONES, City Engineer.
23

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the will of John L. Toelle, deceased, that I, Kate Toelle, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, intend to make final settlement thereof at the next term of the probate court of Jackson county, to be held at Kansas City on the 21st day of November, 1887.

KATE TOELLE,
Executrix of John L. Toelle's will.

September 3, 1887.

Notice of Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of George N. Blossom, deceased, are hereby notified that the undersigned executors of said estate intend to make final settlement of said estate at the next time of the probate court, of Jackson county, Missouri, to be begun and held at Kansas City, in said county, on November 21, 1887, October 15, 1887.

H. DEGRAW, Executor.
ELIZABETH BLOSSOM, Executrix.

Dobson, Douglass & Trimble, Attorneys. 55

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Amanda M. Landis, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Amanda M. Landis, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of the County of Jackson, State of Missouri, at Independence, on the 26th day of April, 1886. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit the same to the undersigned for allowance, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate, and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they will be forever barred.

Dated, this 28th day of September, 1887.

HARMON BELL,
Public administrator of Jackson County, Missouri and as such in c[illegible] of the estate of Amanda M [illegible]ndis, deceased. 81

OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION!

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

We will sell, without limit or reserve, a consignment of

CALIFORNIA - OIL - PAINTINGS!

Direct from the Keelar Art Gallery, 423 Kearney street, San Francisco, Cal. This collection comprises some of our most noted California, Oregon and Washington Territory scenery, by the well-known San Francisco artists, R. G. Holdredge, graduate of the Munich school and officiating member of the San Francisco Palette club; W. W. Armstrong, R. Gilbert, Joseph Scott, the marine artist.

Paintings on exhibition Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock, when Catalogue will be ready.

☞ LOVERS OF ART ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. ☜

STERN AUCTION AND COMMISSION CO., 531 DELAWARE.

The Land Title Guarantee Co.

OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

CAPITAL, $250,000.

Examines Titles to Real Estate and issues Certificates of Guarantee protecting against defects of title and against error made in the examination, whether of clerical labor or opinion on points of law. The company offers

Absolute Security from Loss.
Saving in Expense of Conveyancing.
Charges Fixed and Known Before Work is Begun.
Expedition in the Transaction of Business.

DIRECTORS—Jefferson Brumback, A. W. Armour, Samuel M. Jarvis, Roland R. Conklin, F. J. Baird, Albert W. Childs, Benjamin F. Stevens, Boston; Nathaniel J. Bradlee, Boston.

SAMUEL M. JARVIS, President.
GEORGE. W. McCRARY, Vice Prest.
JEFFERSON BRUMBACK, Counsel.
THEO. S. CASE, Sec'y and Treasurer.
J. A. PAINTER, Sup't of Abstracts.

06 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

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ELEGANT
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LADIES! DO YOUR OWN DYEING AT HOME WITH

PEERLESS DYES!

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness, amount in packages or for fastness of color or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by KRUEGER'S Drug Store, Fifth and Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

RAILWAY TIME CARD.

Explanatory: "a" daily trains; "b" daily except Sunday: "c" Sunday only; "d" except Saturday; "e" except Monday.

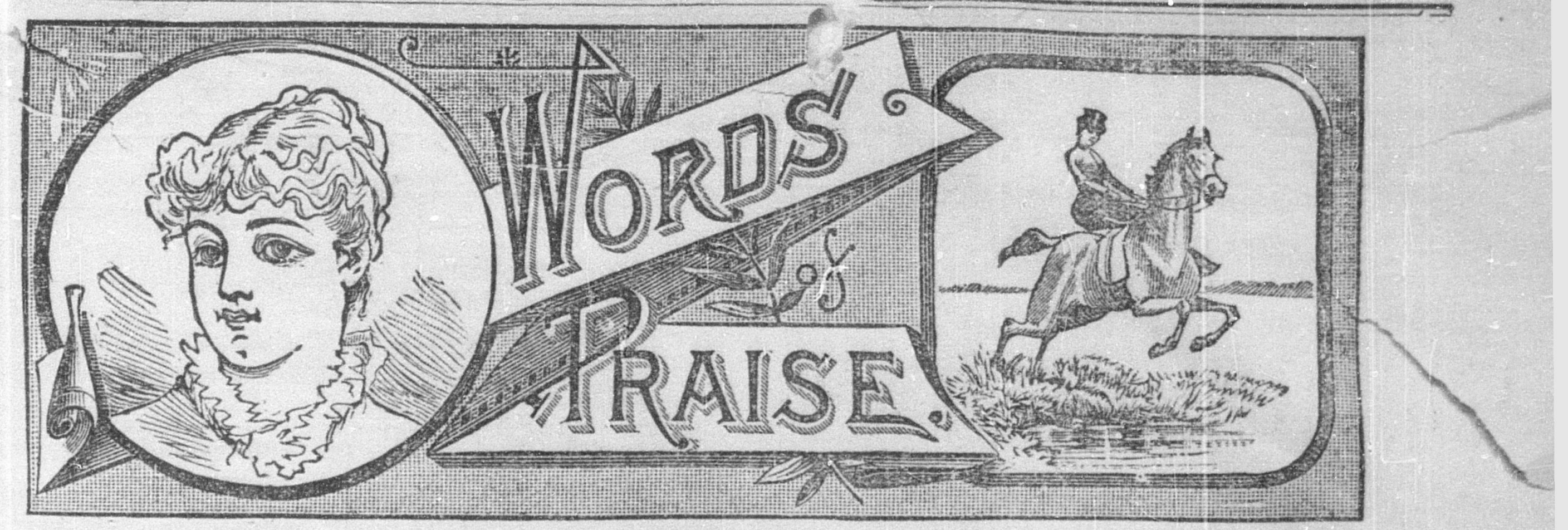
TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.		
Kansas City and N. Y x	a 6:55 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Atlantic Ex.	a 7:10 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
K. C. and Brookfield Ex.	b 4:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Chicago & Alton R. R.		
Chicago Express	a 6:45 a. m.	a 9:15 a. m.
St. Louis Express	a 6:45 a. m.	a 7:50 a. m.
Chicago & Den. Ex	a 6:40 p.m.	a 8:55 p. m.
K. C. & St. L. night Ex.	a 8:00 p.m.	a 8:55 p. m.
Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway.		
K. C., Topeka, Caldwell & Hutch. mail & ex	a10:20 a. m	
K. C., Topeka, Caldwell & Hutch. night ex	a 9:05 p. m	
Chidago, St. L., N. Y. & Boston night ex		a 6:35 a. m
Chicago, St. L., N. Y. & Boston day ex		a 5:25 p. m
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.		
Mail	b 7:05 a. m.	a 9:15 a. m.
Chicago Express	a 6:40 p. m.	b 8:30 p. m
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R.		
K. C. & St. P'l fast mail	a 11:10 a. m.	a 4:55 p. m
K. C. & St. Louis ex		a 6:00 a. m
Omaha Ex	a 9:55 p. m.	
Des Moins & St. Pl Ex	a 6:15 p. m.	a 9:45 a. m
Iowa Ex	a 4:20 p. m.	
Kansas City express		a11:00 a. m
Iowa Mail	b 7:15 a. m.	
Kansas City mail		b 9:15 p. m
Burlington & Missouri R. R. Neb.		
Denver Express daily	9:35 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Lin. & Neb. Expres	b 7:15 a. m.	9:15 p. m.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.		
Springfield &Mem. mail	a 9:50 a. m.	a 5:30 p. m
Jop..Par.&Ch.Vale mail	a 9:50 a. m.	a 5:30 p. m
Harrisonv'l & Clin. mail	a 9:50 a. m.	a 5:30 p. m
Suburban Passenger	a12:15 p. m.	a 6:30 a. m
Paola & Ft. Scott ac'm.	a 5:00 p. m.	a 9:50 a. m
Suburban Passenger's.	a 6:20 p. m.	a 2:30 p. m
Memphis & N. Orleans x	a 9:20 p. m.	a 7:40 a. m
Suburban passenger, Sunday only		c 10:45 a. m
Missouri Pacific R. R.—East.		
Fast Mail	a	a 11:00 a.m
St. Louis day express	a 7:30 a. m.	a 7:20 p. m
St. Louis night express	a 8:25 p. m.	a 7:25 a. m
Paola, Wich. & Anth. ex	a 9:20 p. m.	a 6:20 a. m
Har'snv. Jop & Tex. ex.	a 8:25 a. m.	a 11:22 p. m
Texas and N. O. ex	a 6:10 p. m.	a 8:00 a. m
Har'sn'v & Joplin ex	a 8:25 a. m.	a 8:00 a. m
Lex'ton & Sw't Spgs ex.	a 6:45 a. m.	a 9:00 a. m
Lex. Sw't Spgs & Seda.	a 6:20 p. m.	a 8:15 p. m
U. dep. K. C. & Ind. ac.	a11:25 a. m.	a 10:37 a. m
U. dep. K. C. & Ind. ac.	a 3:00 p. m.	a 2:22 p. m
U. dep. K. C. & Ind. ac.	a 5:50 p. m.	a 5:15 p. m
Missouri Pacific R. R.—West.		
Atch., O. & Lin night ex	a 8:20 p. m.	a 6:00 a. m
Lincoln express	a 8:20 a. m.	a 8:10 p. m
St. Joe day express	a 8:20 a. m.	a 8:10 p. m
Central branch express.	a 8:20 a. m.	a 8:10 p. m
Omaha day express	a 8:20 a. m.	a 8:10 p. m
K. C., A. & St. Jo. acm.	b 5:00 p. m.	b 9:00 a. m
K. C. & St. J., ex	a 9:55 a. m.	a 5:40 p. m
K. C. & St. Jo ex	a 6:10 p. m.	a11:20 a. m
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.		
Osage City express	b 4:30 p.m.	b 9:30 a. m.
Cal. and N. M. Ex	a10:10 a.m.	a 6:00 a. m.
Denver & Utah Ex	a11:15 a.m.	a 5:30 p. m
Colorado Express	a10:15 a.m.	a 4:30 p.m.
Texas express	a 9:40 a.m.	a 6:15 p.m.
Union Pacific R. R.		
Pacific express	a10:00 a. m.	a 5:45 p. m
Western express	a 9:40 p. m.	a 6:20 a. m
K. C. & Wamego accom	b 4:15 p. m.	b 9:30 a. m
Southern Kansas R. R.		
Winfield & Wel. Mail	a 9:50 a. m.	a 6:00 p. m
Girard & Cherry'le mail	a 9:50 a. m.	a 6:00 p. m
Neosho Falls & Y. C. m	a 9:50 a. m.	a 6:00 p. m
Fredonia and Ind. mail	a 9:50 a. m.	a 6:00 p. m
Texas Pan Handle Ex.	a 9:55 p. m.	a 6:10 a. m
Kiowa & Medicine L. Ex	a 9:55 p. m.	a 6:10 a. m
Ottawa and Emporia m	b 5:00 p. m.	b10:55 a. m
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific R. R.		
St. Louis express	a 7:05 a. m.	a 7:35 p. m
Chicago and St. Louis ex	c 8:00 a. m.	a 7:35 p. m
New York Limited	b 9:45 a. m.	b 6:40 p. m
St. Paul Line	b 9:45 a. m.	b 6:40 p. m
Des Moines & St. P'l. ex	a 8:20 p. m.	e 7:10 a. m
Chicago express	a 6:30 p. m.	a 9:00 a. m

BLUE PRINTS.

TUTTLE & PIKE, Security Building, Sixth & Wyandotte

TELEPHONE 1298.

Price lists mailed. City work called for and delivered.


WORDS of PRAISE.

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

MRS. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER.

MRS. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS.

MRS. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co. Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply*. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.—MRS. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold, by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women.

Address, **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Sugar-coated Granules or Pills.

BEING ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a LAXATIVE, ALTERATIVE, or PURGATIVE, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, for 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOILS CURED.

WILLIAM RAMICH, Esq., of *Minden, Kearney County, Nebraska*, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on, I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of the headache."

THE BEST CATHARTIC.

MRS. C. W. BROWN, of *Wapakoneta, Ohio*, says: "Your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are without question the best cathartic ever sold. They are also a most efficient remedy for torpor of the liver. We have used them for years in our family, and keep them in the house all the time."

$500 REWARD

is offered by the PROPRIETORS OF

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy

FOR A CASE OF CATARRH WHICH THEY CAN NOT CURE.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties,

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

CURES THE WORST CASES OF

Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

UNTOLD AGONY FROM CATARRH.

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Ithaca, N. Y.*, writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

CONSTANTLY HAWKING AND SPITTING.

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., *2903 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

THREE BOTTLES CURE CATARRH.

ELI ROBBINS, *Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa.*, says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

SET
—OF—
TEETH
$5.

Work of a Superior Quality, Finish and Natural Appearance.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN FILLING DEPARTMENT.
GOLD FILLINGS FROM $1 UP.

TEETH EXTRACTED

Without pain or danger by our patented system—Vegetable Vapor. Largest and most thoroughly equipped Painless Establishment west of New York. No tedious waiting. Patients are waited upon on entering our office. All work WARRANTED 5 years.

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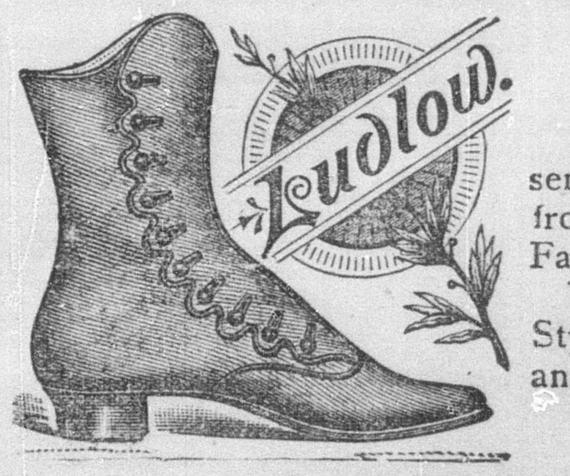

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Ladies' Cur. Kid, common sense, opera and medium t[illegible]e, from the world famous Ludlow Factory.

We guarantee these equa
Style, Quality and Finish
any $3 Shoe.

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WITTE IRON WORKS!
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Leading Real
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Have a fine list of pr
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